



AFGHANISTAN REPORT

NO. 42

SEPTEMBER 1987

**CRISIS & CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM
THE INSTITUTE OF STRATEGIC STUDIES
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**CRISIS AND CONFLICT ANALYSIS TEAM (CCAT)
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1. The Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team comprises of leading academicians, strategists, researchers and policy analysts interested in the study of international relations. The members of this team meet periodically in groups; one team is devoted to the study of the Afghan crisis and conflict. In the light of carefully monitored information each group reviews current developments in its respective conflict area, and offers various policy options for consideration. While the Institute of Strategic Studies provides the forum, coordinates research and publishes the findings of the Crisis and Conflict Analysis Team, it does not necessarily share the views expressed by the team members whose participation in this group is in their individual capacity.

2. The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, collation, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all the parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Afghan, Soviet, and other Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Documentation Centre, Afghan Information Centre, the Afghan Islamic Press, and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are aware of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up in the Mujahideen, as present in regular armies.

— Editor

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ACRONYMS

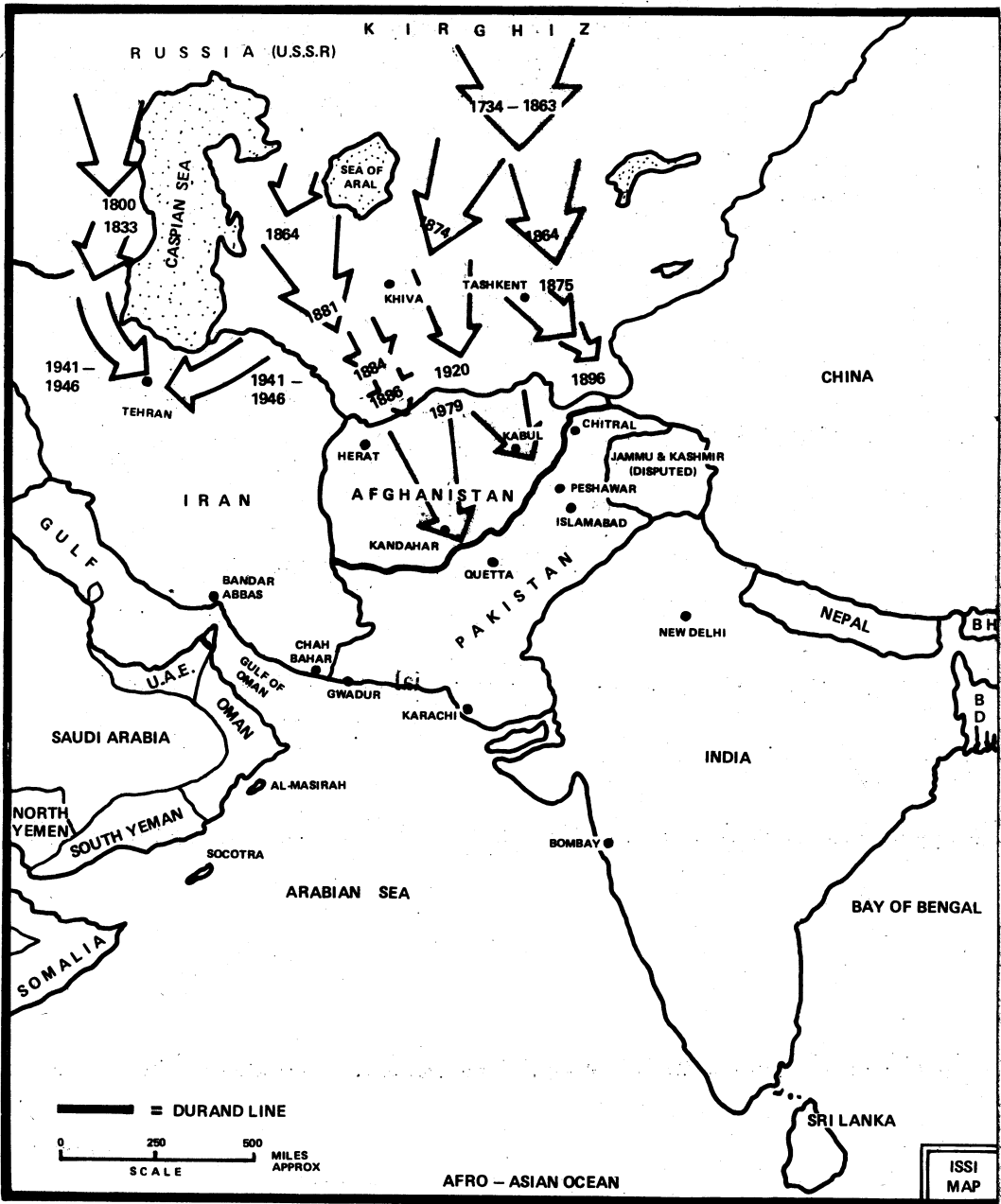
AAP	=	Agency Afghan Press (Mujahideen).
AAPSO	=	Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.
AAWC	=	All Afghanistan's Women Council.
ADBA	=	Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan.
ALA	=	Association of Lawyers of Afghanistan.
APC	=	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
CC	=	Central Committee.
CP	=	Communist Party.
DRA	=	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.
DYOA	=	Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan.
HIS	=	Haqiqat-e-Inqilab-e-Saur ('The Truth of the Saur Revolution'), daily newspaper.
HMV	=	Heavy Military Vehicles.
IHT	=	International Herald Tribune.
ICRC	=	International Committee of the Red Cross.
KHAD	=	State Secret Service.
KNT	=	Kabul New Times.
LOSPA	=	Local Organs of State Power and Administration.
NFF	=	National Fatherland Front.
NVDP	=	Ningarhar Valley Development Project.
PDPA	=	Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan.
POA	=	Pioneers Organization of Afghanistan.
PSFO	=	Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization.
RC	=	Revolutionary Council.
SAFS	=	Soviet Afghan Friendship Society.
TUA	=	Trade Unions of Afghanistan.
UJA	=	Union of Journalists of Afghanistan.
UNESCO	=	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNGA	=	United Nations General Assembly.
VFA	=	Voice of Free Afghanistan.
VOA	=	Voice of America.
VOG	=	Voice of Germany.
VOIR	=	Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (reportedly based in Iran).
WDS	=	Western Diplomatic Sources.
WHO	=	World Health Organization.
YPO	=	Young Pioneer's Organization.

'Jehad'	=	To strive, struggle, resist, fight against, as an article of Faith. One of the main tenets of Islam.
'Mujahideen'	=	Those who take part in Jihad against oppression and aggression, as an article of faith.
'Jirga'	=	Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Loi Jirga'	=	National Assembly of Tribal Elders.
'Afghanis'	=	Afghan Currency.

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THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



I. — THE FOURTH AFGHAN WAR

1 — SUMMARY PERSPECTIVE (see map Appendix 7)

Mujahideen sources reported 477 incidents in 28 out of the 29 provinces of Afghanistan in September 1987. Of these 477 engagements, 119 were Mujahideen strikes against mobile targets and 169 strikes against immobile targets.

According to Mujahideen sources, during the month of September, Soviet-Kabul forces conducted 79 ground and at least 110 air operations. A break down of these figures would show that air-cum-ground combined operations were conducted in 12 provinces.

The conflict in Afghanistan expanded in terms of severity, as well as, geographic scope when compared to the previous month.

The highest intensity of conflict was reported from Qandahar, Kabul, Ghazni and Kunduz provinces in that order. Sizeable engagements took place in Paktiya, Jozjan, Herat, Ningarhar and Wardak.

Urban conflict was reported in and around 16 provincial capitals including the 4 major cities of Qandahar, Jalalabad, Herat and Kabul.

Neither did the Mujahideen nor Radio Kabul put out reports on fighting in Bamiyan province. Altogether Radio Kabul reported 15 incidents in 10 provinces during the month under study.

Mujahideen Military Targets

Mujahideen continued to strike potential targets of military and economic significance all over Afghanistan.

In September Mujahideen attacked the airbase at Bagram and airstripes at Lashkargah (Hilmand) and Ghazni destroying a number of aircraft/helicopters on ground. In all 12 helicopters and 5 aircraft were destroyed or damaged on ground, in various Mujahideen attacks in past few weeks. Mujahideen were also able to overrun several security posts and they re-opened one of their supply routes in Hilmand province.

Mujahideen attacked the Darunta Electricity Dam near Jalalabad. This caused disruption in power supply to the city. The Gas pipeline near Pul-e-Khumri (Baghlan) was also hit by the Mujahideen. An unconfirmed report says that oil and gas installations near Moskovskiy town across the river Oxus in Tajikistan were hit by Afghan Mujahideen from Takhar.

Mujahideen attacked a number of Kabul regime installation in

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance provided by the Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad, in the preparation of this part of the monthly report.

Kunduz city. This attack coincided with Dr. Najib's visit to the city on August 29. The attack was later confirmed by Diplomats in Islamabad. Mujahideen claimed to have killed a 'prominent' military officer along with 5 other soldiers at Dwanando post, Pakiya province.

Mujahideen attacked military installations and security posts in and around Maidan Shehr on August 26. One militia commander was killed in this operation.

Mujahideen attacked a post in Dasht-e-Qila (Takhar) and killed Chari Bay, the militia commander of the sub-district. On 17th September Mujahideen captured 2 Afghan and one Soviet military officers along with 40 other Afghan troops in Dasht-e-Qila district.

Mujahideen killed a senior Afghan army commander in Pul-e-Khumri town (Baghlan) on September 8th. Lt. Colonel Atiqullah reported to be the Political Chief of Kabul Air Academy was killed in Kabul on August 15.

Mujahideen reportedly killed an Afghan Army officer of the rank of commander during an attack on Laghmani post in Parwan, August 20.

Activity along Soviet Border

All the 10 provinces bordering the Soviet Union witnessed military engagements. Over 100 of them were initiated by Mujahideen. Between 30 and 40 of them were 'retaliatory operations' by Soviet-Kabul air and ground forces.

Cross-Oxus Operations

Afghan Mujahideen hailing from Takhar province conducted an operation across the river Oxus and inflicting damage to some Soviet installations. They also fired rockets on Soviet shipping in the river Amu.

Defections

A late report from Ghazni states that one Pashtunyar, "Commanding Officer" of Muqur prison, joined Mujahideen ranks along with 40 soldiers.

A group of 7 soldiers joined Mujahideen ranks in Urgun after killing 2 officers on September 9.

Militia Commander Arbab Ghani Taimuri joined Mujahideen near Herat city on September 18th. He brought along 1,000 militiamen, and plenty of arms and ammunition. These people later participated in attacks on Kushak.

Atrocities

Soviet-Kabul forces stepped up air and ground attacks on civilian population in Afghanistan. Appendix 6 carries a provincewise breakdown of incidents in which over 300 Afghan civilian were killed and nearly 800 houses destroyed/damaged.

Internal differences

A number of "incidents" recorded in Afghanistan could perhaps be attributed to internal differences among the various factions of the Ruling Party.

Haji Bahlul, district administrator of Arghandab town was killed by a Kabul regime official on August 26.

Following aggravation of differences on "issues", a Soviet force was sent to Momandara district (Ningarhar) to keep peace between the Parchamites and Khalqis, as well as, between the Army and Militias.

Afghan airforce jets dropped bombs at Ghulam Ali Batallion in Bagram which resulted in the killing of some 40 Afghan militiamen.

Afghan and Soviet soldiers exchanged fire when some Soviets attempted to abduct an Afghan woman in Uzbaghi village near Bagram on September 2.

Siege

Mujahideen averted an attempted siege by the Soviet-Kabul troops in Nokhi area of Ghazni province.

Mujahideen cut off link between Soviet-Kabul troops in the provincial capital Chagcharan and at Sherak and Tolak towns of Ghor province. Mujahideen posted themselves at strategic positions along roads and virtually sealed off the highway leading to the fore-mentioned towns from Herat. Supplies are now being flown and dropped to them from Qandahar.

Air Losses

Altogether 46 aircraft were reportedly hit by the Mujahideen this month.

These figures relate to the "Reporting month" of September, that is Reports received during the month of September. Because of communication lag, certain reports refer to incidents in previous months. For example, of the 46 air losses reported in September four were actually destroyed in July, 27 in August and 15 in September. Every possible care is taken not to do any double counting, and an incident included in one Report is not repeated in a subsequent month. Accordingly, it is indicated that the number of aircraft destroyed in September

was more than 15, but their reports did not arrive until the end of September. These Reports will be included in the Reporting month of October.

2 — MAJOR MILITARY ENGAGEMENTS

Qandahar

Mujahideen attacked the Soviet-Kabul troops guarding the construction workers on their road building projects, in late August and early September. Mujahideen inflicted damages to a number of tanks, military vehicles and cranes. They also took some Soviet-Kabul personnel into captivity.

A Soviet-Kabul contingent sent to Mir Bazar to set up a new security post there faced stiff resistance from the Mujahideen.

As Dr. Najib was visiting Qandahar on August 20, Mujahideen attacked the Qandahar military Garrison. An ammunition depot was burnt. The next day Mujahideen attacked a military camp in Alsoofi area. Mujahideen raided a security post in Arghandab on August 30 and in Panjwai on September 2. Mujahideen heavily shelled Shah Wali Kot garrison and adjacent residential compound on September 5.

Afghan airforce jets conducted retaliatory strikes at Panjwai on August 24 and September 2; Shah Wali Kot on September 6 and 7; and Arghandab on September 18.

Mujahideen attacked mobile and immobile targets in and around Qandahar city on September 10, 11 and 12.

On September 15 a 2,000 strong Mujahideen force attacked Soviet-Kabul troops guarding their communication lines to and from Qandahar city.

On September 17, Mujahideen attacked Qandahar airport from a nearby hill. Several military aircraft and vehicles were damaged and troops killed and injured.

Kabul

On August 14, Mujahideen fired rockets at barracks occupied by militia in Afshar; Qul Jauzak post; Darul Aman; Rishkur garrison and Jabbar Khan. On August 16, two posts at Khurd Kabul and Bagghi were destroyed. Mujahideen dressed in Afghan army uniforms kidnapped 3 Soviet soldiers from a patrol jeep on the Kabul-Charikar highway.

A large Soviet-Kabul force advanced towards Shakardara and took positions on the main road. They inflicted damage to civilian houses, grain and fruit harvest in 11 villages. Civilians were forced to take shelter in other relatively safer areas.

Mujahideen caused a blast in the Khad headquarters in Kabul. Mujahideen attacked Soviet Kabul troops at the army camps near Kabul and shelled positions near Qargha Dam. Mujahideen conducted a pre-emptive strike on a Soviet-Kabul force near Chakari on September 2.

Mujahideen hit military installations with rocket launchers and long range guns in the outskirts of Kabul. Two of these rockets fell within premises of the Soviet embassy building.

A group of Mujahideen was ambushed by Soviet troops near Koh-e-Safi on September 8.

Ghazni

The incidence of Mujahideen operations against immobile targets rose significantly in September 1987, in Ghazni.

On 10th and 11th August, Mujahideen attacked an Afghan army convoy at 2 different places. The following day Afghan jets dropped bombs on six villages.

Mujahideen fired over a hundred rockets on 14th Ghazni garrison, Ghazni airport, and a number of newly built security posts. A helicopter was damaged, and an ammunition depot was destroyed by BM-12 rockets in the area.

Mujahideen attacked a convoy in Nani near Ghazni on August 27. This followed aerial bombing by Afghan jets. 5 houses were destroyed.

Mujahideen also shelled positions of the 7th division in Muqur.

Kunduz

A large force of Soviet troops entered Kunduz province through Sher Khan port, Qala-e-Guzar and Kalagai on August 3, and attacked Mujahideen positions at 4 different places. 20 Mujahideen were killed and several wounded. In village Akhtij they killed 50 civilians and destroyed harvests and the irrigation system.

Mujahideen rocketted cantonment area of Kunduz city and the cotton mills. Artillery fire by Soviet-Kabul troops destroys 8 houses in Chakar Dara area.

Paktiya

Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul posts and positions in Wati, Patan, Chamkani, Tari-Mandi and Dwamando areas of Paktiya province.

Mujahideen also attacked various posts surrounding Gardez city. The Baak military camp in Khost was also attacked.

The Soviet airforce bombarded Mujahideen positions and civilian areas. Apparently, the Soviet-Kabul forces did not undertake any large scale "expedition" to hit the Mujahideen strongholds in Paktiya in September.

Ningarhar

Mujahideen attacked several military posts in Momandara, Murghan Shah, Chaparhar and Qil Khar Karan. Soviet-Kabul artillery shell- ed villages around Kaga.

Herat

Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Kabul contingent in northern Herat. They also attacked regime posts in Kushak district. Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses on Soviet-Kabul forces in Khak-e-Safed.

Mujahideen claimed that between August 23 and September 2, they had 'liberated' a number of villages east of Herat city. In this effort they were helped by 3 Militia Commanders who joined the Muja- hideen with about 1,000 troops.

3 — PROVINCEWISE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Provinces Bordering Pakistan

Nimruz (also bordering Iran)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen reported some engagements particularly in Khashrud during September.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan revolutionaries are reported to have foiled a big offensive of the Soviet-Kabul troops against their strong- holds in Kang city of Nimruz province, killing or wounding 125 com- munist troops and destroying 4 tanks. Reports say that during the fierce fighting, which is continuing, 4 Mujahideen were also martyred and about 50 others sustained injuries (15 September 1987).

Hilmand

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen attacked the airport of Lashkar- gah, provincial headquarters of Hilmand on September 21. With medium range missiles they hit a helicopter and a tank. The airport building was also damaged.

Mujahideen also attacked a military convoy near Grishik town. The convoy comprising of about 600 trucks was heading towards Qandahar with military hardware. Fourteen aircraft and helicopters protected the convoy from air. In a brief encounter the Mujahideen destroyed 3 trucks with rockets.

Radio Kabul: According to BIA reports 39 families of our compatriots consisting of 350 persons returned to different localities of Hil- mand province during the last week (27 September 1987).

Qandahar

Mujahideen sources: 15 August: Fighting flares up at the site of Soviet road building operations around Qandahar city. Seventy-five Soviet-Kabul troops killed.

16 August: A Soviet-Kabul force arrives in Mirbazaar to set up new security posts. Mujahideen killed 12 of the force and 26 shift loyalties to them.

19 August: Another Soviet-Kabul force reaches Mirbazaar, where fierce fighting has been continuing. Soviet-Kabul forces suffer more casualties.

19 August: Head of Kabul regime, General Najib, arrives in Qandahar. Mujahideen hit the military headquarters of Qandahar with missiles and mortars. About 25 Soviet-Kabul troops believed to have been killed or injured. Some tanks/APCs also destroyed.

20 August: Mujahideen attack a Soviet military camp in Astofi, Qandahar city.

24 August: Soviet aircraft bombard rural areas of Panjwai, killing 8 and injuring 22 civilians. Ten houses demolished and several orchards/cattle destroyed.

26 August: District administrator of Arghandab assassinated reportedly by 'discontented' regime soldiers (hailing from Jozjan province).

On September 2, Mujahideen captured 12 Kabul troops while an armoured car was destroyed during an attack in Panjwai area. In retaliation the Soviets bombed Mujahideen positions and nearby rural population.

On September 2, 3, 4 and 5: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul forces guarding workmen building a road from Kokaran Silo to Teerpaimal mountain. A number of tanks and other vehicle as well as two heavy cranes were destroyed. Forty Kabul soldiers were also captured along with their weapons.

On September 5, Mujahideen of "all organizations" carried out a 'joint attack' on Russian quarters between Qishla-e-Jadid and Manzil Bagh. The Russians suffered heavy casualties. They also lost 10 tanks and a radio communication post.

The Soviets "in order to avenge the attacks" bombarded Mujahideen positions near Shawalikot for 3 days.

The Mujahideen attacked Soviet-Kabul contingents in Arghandab and Char Bagh areas on September 11. A tank was destroyed and 14 troops killed or wounded.

On September 15, Mujahideen fired rockets on the security posts of Shikarpur Bazar. An army vehicle was destroyed.

It was reported on September 20 that over 2,000 Mujahideen had

converged on communication routes in the outskirts of the Qandahar city. They seemed to be aiming at hitting isolated security posts and convoys and interfering with traffic to and from the provincial headquarters. One post thus attacked was near Panjwai town. In the hit and run missile attacks the security post building and a truck load of food stuff were burnt and several Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed and wounded. The Mujahideen attacked Qandahar airport on 17 September from a small hill nearly 3 kilometres from the target. Eight military aircraft were hit and 32 tanks and trucks destroyed. An arms depot caught fire.

VOIR: The Afghan Mujahideen have launched attacks on the positions of the Soviet-Kabul troops in the suburbs of Qandahar city on 16th September as a result of which 3 troops of the Kabul regime were killed while a tank and 3 military transport trucks of the enemy were destroyed.

These reports add that in retaliation Soviet planes carried out bombardment on the civil population of the area (21 September 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Mujahideen also captured a communist post in Qandahar province killing 8 troops (News Pushto: 5 September 1987).

The Afghan Muslim freedom fighters have killed 30 communist troops and destroyed 3 military vehicles and a tank in an ambush of a caravan of Soviet-Kabul troops, near Qandahar city. In retaliation, the aircraft of the communist regime bombed residential areas in Kotwali, near Qandahar (19 September 1987).

According to a report of the Islamic Republic News Agency, the Afghan Mujahideen launched an attack on the Qandahar airport as a result of which 8 Soviet planes were destroyed and a number of Soviet-Kabul troops were killed or injured.

Besides a huge quantity of arms was seized by the Afghan Mujahideen (News Persian: 24 September 1987).

Reports reaching from Qandahar city say that the Muslims staged demonstrations in the city on Wagi 28 and 29. The demonstrators besieged the building of district administration in Qandahar city and chanted slogans "Russians quit Afghanistan" and "down with Soviets". The forces of Kabul regime reportedly attacked the demonstrators and arrested 200 Afghan Muslims who were sent to some unknown place (25 September 1987).

Radio Bangladesh: Afghan Mujahideen are continuing their attacks against the occupation Soviet-Kabul forces due to which Soviet troops have faced great losses. Reports said that recently the Mujahideen of resistance movement killed 25 Soviet troops in an attack on Kabul-Qandahar highway. Afghan Mujahideen attacked a picnic spot in Qandahar and killed 17 Kabul government troops including 2 Soviet

military advisers. The guerillas also destroyed a number of vehicles (News Urdu: 18 September 1987).

Radio Riyadh: Afghan Mujahideen have foiled an attempt of Soviet-Kabul troops to erect a security wall around Qandahar city, the second largest city of Afghanistan. Mujahideen sources say that Soviet troops had started fortification of the city from the beginning of summer to prevent revolutionaries entering the city. The sources add that Afghan Mujahideen had overrun two government positions around the city on the 3rd of this month (News Arabic: 19 September 1987).

BBC: Reports received from Afghanistan say that fighting has again got intensified around the city of Qandahar. The Soviet news agency TASS reports that the Government forces of Afghanistan killed several rebels of the Hizb-e-Islami group. Among those killed was also the rebel leader Mohammad Hamza. According to this report two big arms and ammunition dumps of the rebels were also destroyed. According to western diplomatic sources the rebels started shelling the city during the night. Local citizens are quoted to have informed that the civilian hospital was unable to look after hundreds of wounded (News Urdu: 1 September 1987).

There are renewed reports of fighting in Afghanistan. Anti-government guerillas say they have shelled two garrisons, one Soviet and one Afghan, on the outskirts of the city of Qandahar. George Arney has been following developments from the Pakistani capital Islamabad.

Guerillas belonging to the Jamiat-e-Islami say that they shelled the Soviet base and its adjoining residential compound on September the 5th, using 122-mm Canon and BM-12 rockets. A nearby Afghan garrison was also shelled in the bombardment which continued for five hours. Both garrisons are a few miles to the east of Qandahar city on the road to Kabul. The guerillas claim to have killed or wounded about a hundred people including the wives of Soviet officers living on the compound. They also claim to have destroyed 10 armoured vehicles. In retaliation, the guerillas say, Soviet jets bombed their positions in the Shah Wali-Kot area for three consecutive days but caused no casualties. Fighting had slackened off around Qandahar since the big Soviet and Afghan offensive in Arghandab, Punjwai and Mohallajat in June and July.

VOA: In Afghanistan, Soviet forces continued to try to isolate the city of Qandahar from its surrounding suburbs by using huge bulldozers protected by tanks and armoured vehicles. But, as we hear in this report from VOA's John Shultz in Islamabad these latest efforts are being met with stiff Mujahideen resistance just North of the city:

In late May, Soviet and Afghan government forces hit hard at

Qandahar, the second largest city in the country. They have been using heavy rocket and artillery bombardments and have begun an earth moving project. They built a huge wide road all around the city. Travelers say much of Qandahar is now rubble. Experts estimate sixty per cent of the city's residents and eighty per cent of those living in Mohallajat to the South are now refugees. They say those remaining in Qandahar city, Mohallajat and Arghandab to the North are chiefly Mujahideen resistance fighters.

On September 3rd, communist forces tried to complete the job of separating Arghandab suburb from Qandahar city. They are cutting a twenty metre strip of earth to isolate the Mujahideen.

Communist forces will then plant mines in this strip. News reports that could not be independently confirmed say Mujahideen immediately attacked the construction project for two days destroying 14 tanks. Forty Afghan government soldiers were captured. Mujahideen losses are also said to be high (Radio Report English: 9 September 87).

In what has been called the largest among offensives on Qandahar city in several years, rebel units have launched a series of surprise attacks. VOA's John Shultz, monitoring developments in Islamabad, has details of the latest fighting in the Afghan war.

The Qandahar clashes took place September 14th against four major concentrations of Soviet and Afghan government forces near security posts in Qandahar city. Mujahideen units from two suburban areas combined with others from Panjwai, came to attack key communist installations located in a track just North East of the city, the targets almost fifty kilometres West and North-West.

In the simultaneous attacks, the Mujahideen used nine BM-12 Multiple rocket launchers against the four positions outside the city. 82-mm canons were also used against the enemy positions.

Radio Kabul: According to a report of the Bakhtar news agency the Afghan security forces have raided the stronghold of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries in Maiwand district of Qandahar province as a result of which a number of extremists including the ring leader of the so-called Hizb-e-Islami group, Marian Hamza, were killed. Huge quantities of foreign arms have been recovered from the extremists (1 September 1987).

According to Bakhtar news agency reports from provinces a thirty men group led by Haji Mullah and Haji Rustum have given up their armed operations on realizing humanitarian aspects of the national reconciliation policy and returned to their homes along with their families and started peaceful life. The reports add that another group comprising 20 people has given up hostilities keeping in view the

national reconciliation policy and started peaceful life in their homes at Shindand (News Urdu: 19 September 1987).

Radio Moscow: The Afghan security forces have wiped out a strong group of the counter-revolutionaries, led by one Gharib Shah, in Pashman Uluswali, recently. The security forces also seized a huge quantity of foreign made weapons from this group.

Another strong group of the terrorists was also eliminated from Maiwand Uluswali. This group was led by one, Hamza. The documents seized from the group reveal that this group had links with the Hizb-e-Islami (News Pushto: 2 September 1987).

Zabul

Mujahideen sources: 13 August: Mujahideen surprize a contingent of Soviet commandos near Robat Qazi, killing more than 30 of them. Some armoured vehicles were also destroyed in the action.

24 August: Mujahideen attack a security post near Qalat Ghilzai. Fourteen soldiers captured.

27 August: A security post attacked in Shori district.

Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet military convoy near Qalat-Ghilzai, on September 20. Five Mujahideen were killed and 17 injured as a result of Soviet air action. Four Soviet-Kabul tanks were destroyed in a mine field laid by Mujahideen near Qalat-Ghilzai on September 5.

VIRA: The Soviet aircraft bombarded the positions of the Mujahideen in Zabul province on the 11th of the current month as a result of which 5 Mujahideen were martyred and 19 others injured (News Persian: 21 September 1987).

Radio Tehran: Another report says that the aircraft of the communist regime bombed Mujahideen positions in Zabul province, in which 5 Muslim revolutionaries were martyred and 70 others were injured (News Pushto: 19 September 1987).

Ghazni

Mujahideen sources: 24 August: Four helicopters, 7 tanks and one BM-12 were destroyed during Mujahideen attack on Ghazni airbase.

25 August: Mujahideen fire rockets at Ghazni airbase and 14th Brigade headquarters killing 12 officers and men. A helicopter also hit.

27 August: Two APCs and one tank destroyed during a Mujahideen attack on military convoy near Nani. Soviet aircraft bombard Mujahideen positions. Four Soviet-Kabul posts captured in Kashrod region after 8 days of fighting. Forty-five regime troops killed and 14 captured.

29 August: A Soviet made plane shot down near Muqur.

31 August: A tank destroyed near Ghazni.

A Soviet-Kabul force surrounded a Mujahideen 'centre' in Targan area on September 2. After two days of fierce fighting the attacking troops were forced to retreat towards Ghazni. They left behind hulks of 3 tanks.

Earlier a MI-17 helicopter was shot down in Ghazni city.

Two big explosions were reported from the headquarters of 14th brigade in Ghazni on September 4. Soon afterwards Soviet-Kabul troops shelled Mujahideen positions in the neighbourhood of Ghazni city with long range guns. A gunship helicopter was shot down in Zarakshan area of Guli Khayl.

Two Soviet-Kabul security posts were demolished in Giro subdivision on September 12.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Muslim freedom fighters have killed 24 communist troops in Ghazni province.

According to a report of the Islamic Revolution News Agency from Islamabad, the Mujahideen attacked a base of the communist troops in Barakh (ph) Uluswali, earlier this month and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Twenty of these troops were killed (News Pushto: 6 September 1987).

The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries in an operation during the current month attacked the Ghazni airport, destroying three helicopters of the Kabul regime (12 September 1987).

Paktika

Mujahideen sources: The Khairkot garrison was attacked on August 21. Several Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and wounded and 4 vehicles destroyed. On the Mujahideen side, one Mujahid was killed and 6 injured.

Two Kabul army soldiers on fatigue-duty in Urgoon killed their officer and joined Mujahideen on 9 September.

Also on September 9, Mujahideen hit and destroyed a helicopter (somewhere in Paktika).

Paktiya

Mujahideen sources: 22 August: Mujahideen attack military post of Dwamando. An officer and 5 soldiers killed. Soviets bombard Mujahideen positions.

25 August: Mujahideen attack Tari-Mari security post.

29 August: Mujahideen attack a string of Soviet-Kabul security

posts guarding Gardez city. Security post located at Qala Habib demolished and several soldiers killed or wounded.

On September 1 Soviet military transport plane was hit and destroyed by Mujahideen anti-aircraft guns in Khost. A gunship helicopter was downed in the 'region of Mirzaka' on September 8.

Yet another helicopter was shot down while it was bombing a Mujahideen 'centre' in Said Karam sub-division on September 9. Two military vehicles were destroyed in the same area by landmines.

Soviet-made aircraft bombarded the Al-Fath base of Mujahideen in Jaji September 11. Two Mujahideen were killed and an equal number injured during the raid.

On September 18: Mujahideen shelled an army camp at Baak near Khost.

Radio Tehran: Reports say that the Mujahideen foiled an attack of the communist troops in Paktiya province on 27th August and inflicted heavy losses on the them, (12 September 1987).

BBC: According to the Soviet government daily Izvesta a Soviet aircraft was shot down in Afghanistan on Tuesday. Reuter has quoted the daily as saying that six people were killed and seven other seriously injured in the incident. The aircraft is reported to have been shot down while landing in Khost area, southern Afghanistan. The aircraft was shot down by the anti-government Mujahideen (News Pushto: 4 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: Bakhtar news agency has reported that as a result of a missile attack by the Afghan extremists, two children were killed and four others injured in Gardez city of Paktiya province yesterday. As a result of the missile firing 13 houses were also destroyed and a jamia mosque was partially damaged (News Pushto: 18 September 1987).

Radio Moscow: The process of national reconciliation which enjoys the support of all the Afghan people is gaining ground day by day, but the counter-revolutionary elements which are being sent by the imperialist forces, are trying to foil with every possible method the attempts for restoring peace to the country. This fact was disclosed at the extraordinary meeting of the national reconciliation commission of Paktiya province, which was held in Gardez city.

Anti-social elements made missile attack on the city last Thursday. Participants of the meeting decided to set up a commission for urgent relief to the affected people. Two children of Salahuddin, a labourer of Gardez city, were killed and his wife injured in the firing while his house was totally destroyed.

Ningarhar

Mujahideen sources: 22 August: Mujahideen attack security posts in Surkh Rud area, destroying a tank.

23 August: Soviet-Kabul forces counter-attack which was repulsed after 4 hours of fighting.

Mujahideen cut off electric supply to Jalalabad city from Daroonta Dam power station.

24 August: Soviet fighter planes bombard Zangani in Hissarak-Ghalijayee.

27 August: Mujahideen attack security post in Khash Rud area. Nine soldiers killed and 14 captured. A quantity of arms and ammunition was also seized.

28 August: Mujahideen hit military airport of Jalalabad damaging the building and four aeroplanes and helicopters on the runway.

29 August: Mujahideen attack Soviet-Kabul military posts 'near the border'. Eleven soldiers killed. A vehicle destroyed.

30 August: The commander of "murghanshah" post in Ghaprahar sub-division killed along with 12 others in an encounter with Mujahideen.

Soviet-Kabul forces shelled villages in Chaparhar sub-district on September 2, demolishing many houses. A number of civilians including women and children were killed.

On September 6, a Soviet-Kabul force arrived in Kaga in Khugiani district to establish a security post which had earlier been destroyed by Mujahideen. It shelled surrounding areas of Ba Bihar and Kuz Bihar. Aircraft also carried out attacks on Mujahideen positions and local villages.

Meanwhile, Mujahideen fired rockets and heavy guns on the district headquarters of Khugiani.

The Soviet-Kabul forces retreated.

On September 9, Mujahideen attacked a security post guarding Shinwar Town with rockets and missiles. Some regime troops were killed. On the same day, Mujahideen attacked a militia post in Janjpur in Dara-e-Noor sub-district. Six militiamen were killed and 7 injured.

On September 15, Mujahideen fired rockets on Jalalabad city and military airfield. Ten rockets hit the airport, destroying two aircraft and killing 14 persons.

Soviet jet fighters and helicopter gunships bombarded the villages of Kundi Bagh and Nangapur in Chaparhar sub-district. They also fired BM-13s and BM-21s on these villages.

VIRA: According to another report, the Afghan Mujahideen blew up the headquarters of the government intelligence bureau in Jalalabad, destroying the building and killing or injuring more than one hundred

officials of the Communist regime (News Persian: 5 September 1987).

BBC: Kabul Radio has, meanwhile, reported that five people were killed and eleven others wounded on Sunday night when missiles were fired into residential areas of Jalalabad in Eastern Afghanistan (News English: 15 September 1987).

VOG: The Soviet and Afghan air forces are reported to have dropped napalm bombs on several towns and cities in Eastern Afghanistan in a joint military operation. This was reported in the Indian capital yesterday by Western diplomats, quoting reliable sources. They said it was not clear how many towns and cities have been hit or destroyed in the attacks last week. Nor was number of victims, among the civilian population, known (News English: 9 September 1987). The Soviet Press reports that rebels in Afghanistan have shot down an Afghan plane and fired rockets into a residential area of the city of Jalalabad. The government newspaper *Izvestia* said 15 people had died when a transport plane was shot down after taking off from the capital Kabul. The official news agency TASS reported that five people had been killed and eleven seriously wounded when guerillas attacked Jalalabad with US-made missiles (News English: 15 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: An eight member group, led by Mohammad Asif, recently laid down arms in Khogiani Uluswali of Ningarhar province.

Bakhtar correspondent reports that members of the group handed over two rocket launchers, three Chinese Klashinkoves, one heavy machine gun, one wireless set and a number of hand grenades to the security officials of Ningarhar province (News Pushto: 26 September 1987).

Kunar

Mujahideen sources: 4 September: Three Mujahideen were killed and 7 injured when they stumbled into a mine-field near Asadabad.

8 September: Mujahideen fire rockets on militia barracks near Kaligram village. District headquarters of Khas Kunar were similarly attacked.

On September 13 and 14, Soviet-Kabul troops attacked Mujahideen centres at Ganjgal and Tawa. The attack was repulsed with the loss of 15 men to Soviet-Kabul's. Mujahideen also captured some arms and ammunition. Meanwhile, Mujahideen attacked district headquarters of Tsaukai, killing 3 "supporters of the regime". They also destroyed several 'militia houses'.

Radio Tehran: Meanwhile the Mujahideen are reported to have killed a leader of the ruling communist party, in Kunar province and

captured ten government employees, including two officers (News Pushto: 30 September 1987).

Provinces Bordering Soviet Union

Badakhshan (also bordering Pakistan)

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen operating under the command of Ahmed Shah Masud and Aryana Pur had held up the progress of a large Soviet-Kabul military convoy near Kisham. The convoy reportedly consisted of 100 trucks and was heading towards Faizabad via Taloqan. It was protected by tanks and armoured vehicles. Soviet-made aeroplanes had made air strikes to clear the way for the convoy but apparently failed to do so, last reports coming in on 21 September said.

Radio Tehran: According to reports Muslim Afghan revolutionaries recently attacked a column of the joint occupation forces of Soviet Union and Kabul regime in Badakhshan province. The military column comprised of tanks, trucks, armoured vehicles, heavy weaponry and was advancing towards East of Badakhshan province (News Urdu: 2 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: With the announcement of national reconciliation policy majority of armed groups in Badakhshan province have expressed their willingness to cease fire and as a result peace has been restored in the entire province. A spokesman of Badakhshan province's National Reconciliation Commission told Bakhtar News Agency correspondent that with the help of peace Jirgas and National Reconciliation Commission's efforts, 5,000 armed people have agreed to accept national reconciliation policy (News Urdu: 5 September 1987).

Takhar

Mujahideen sources: Fifteen Russians were killed when Mujahideen attacked their "base" in Dasht-e-Qala along the Amu River which separates Afghanistan from Soviet Tajakistan in 'late August'.

On September 2: Mujahideen made a similar attack on a Soviet military camp near Khawaja Ghar town where several Soviet troops were killed and injured. During the fighting Soviet artillery fired from across the border. Chari Bay, militia commander was killed along with ten others when Mujahideen attacked a security post in Dasht-e-Qala sub-district on September 5.

In the course of a guerilla operation in Dasht-e-Qala near the border town of Rastag on September 17 the Mujahideen captured the Russian operational commander, Samdov, along with incharge of the Kabuli force, Abdul Wadood, and 39 others. Mujahideen also captured

a quantity of arms, ammunition and food.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Muslim revolutionaries attacked the invading forces and inflicted heavy casualties on them in Takhar province (News Pushto: 25 September 1987).

BBC: Afghan Mujahideen say that they have arrested a Soviet Commander of an Afghan military contingent in northern province of Takhar during an offensive on border city of Rustaq.

According to the statement, the Soviet Commander, Samdov is still under the custody of Afghan Mujahideen (26 September 1987).

VOA: Western diplomats say Soviet forces in Northern Afghanistan have had only limited success in gaining control of a major road. The diplomats, based in Pakistan, said Afghan rebels destroyed several armoured vehicles as Soviet forces crossed three Afghan provinces. The diplomats said Soviet troops and Afghan soldiers destroyed buildings and cleared areas, five hundred metres from the road. They also placed bombs underground and established security positions (News English/Urdu: 15 September 1987).

Kunduz

Mujahideen sources: 3 August: A Russian force enters Kunduz province via Sher Khan port, Qala-e-Guzar and Kelagai and attacks Mujahideen positions in the districts of Imam Saheb, Qala-e-Zal, Dasht-e-Archi and Gor Tepa. More than 50 Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed and several tanks and military vehicles destroyed. Also killed were 20 Mujahideen. Many houses were demolished by Soviet bombardment.

8 August: A Soviet-Kabul force searching the villages of Khanqah, Joi Begum and Gunbad was 'resisted' by Mujahideen.

During the 'last week of August', Mujahideen shot down a Soviet-made transport plane while it was trying to land at the Kunduz airbase. About that time, they also repulsed an attack near Zarkharid village, killing and wounding a large number of regime soldiers. Soviet-Kabul forces shelled nearby villages.

On September 4, Mujahideen caught and executed a 'spy', Khawani Khan, who was masquerading as a Mujahid. He was caught while making contact with 'officials of the puppet regime'.

A helicopter was shot down near Kunduz city on September 7.

On the same day, Mujahideen fired rockets on army camps inside Kunduz city. Four Soviet troops were killed and a cotton mill ignited. The Soviets replied by opening up with heavy guns in Chahar Dara area on civilian population.

Mujahideen claimed that they had captured the border town of

Qila Zal on September 8. This followed a successful attack on a military camp. Sixteen regime soldiers were killed and the rest of them fled leaving behind a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan Mujahideen during their various operations have inflicted heavy losses in men and material on the Soviet-Kabul forces. The Mujahideen attacked government security posts in Qala-e-Zal area of Kunduz province, destroying nine military posts of the Soviet-Kabul forces and killing or wounding ten communist troops (19 September 1987).

BBC: Western diplomats in Pakistan say that the leader of the Soviet backed government in Afghanistan, Dr. Najibullah has survived an assassination attempt.

Diplomats say the attempt to kill the Afghan leader was made on September the 20th, when he was visiting Kunduz province in Northern Afghanistan.

The assailant was said to have been captured alive (News English: 29 September 1987).

VOA: A big Soviet military convoy is at present patrolling the entire area of northern Afghanistan with a view to eliminate Mujahideen hideouts around small and big highways in the area. Here is a report sent by VOA correspondent in Islamabad, John Shultz:—

A very big Soviet military convoy alongwith Kunduzi Afghan troops has been on a mission in northern areas for the last two weeks. Bushes and other burdles on both the sides of the highways in atleast three provinces Takhar, Kunduz and Badakshan are being cleared. Artillery and Air Force cover is also being provided to the Soviet convoy during its operations. But despite all this, Mujahideen groups are attacking the Soviet convoy.

It was late August or early September when the convoy started its 200 kilometre journey in difficult mountainous terrains. All hurdles including houses and buildings coming in the way have been demolished and bushes wiped out upto five hundred metre on both sides of the roads. In addition to that not only mines have been laid wherever possible but military posts have also been set up at several places in the area. Sources say that the Soviet convoy is part of a big convoy which took a start from Kabul on 26th August and is considered to be in preparation for the biggest Afghan government attack on northern areas of the country. Such a big offensive was never witnessed earlier during seven years of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Messages of Afghan Mujahideen have been sent to Afghan troops through returning refugees that they should defect to Mujahideen. According to reports, a number

of Afghan government troops have already defected the army and joined Mujahideen.

In the past too, some areas were cleared, mines were laid and a number of military troops were set up but the gains were negligible. Mujahideen do not fight after establishing their firm positions at one place. Their strategy of hit and run has been very successful (Radio Report Urdu: 16 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: A commission that investigated the circumstances of the crash of an Afghan AN-26 airforce transport plane, which was shot down on September 13 when approaching to land at Kunduz airport, announced its findings today.

"The plane was downed by American-made Stinger rocket", said the Chairman of the commission, commander of the DRA's airforce, Lieutenant-General Abdul Fattah. "The rocket was fired from the Haji Amanullah village located near the airport. It hit the planes right engine and set it on fire. The plane lost control and crashed 23 seconds later".

The terror in the air, which is becoming greater and greater in scale, General Abdul Fattah thinks, is proof of the efforts of the Afghan counter-revolution and its Western, primarily US protectors, to paralyze air communications in Afghanistan, to create an atmosphere of confusion and nervousness in the country and, finally, to wreck the process of national reconciliation.

The opponents of the policy of national reconciliation have singled out transport planes and helicopters as a prime target. Three days before the tragedy in Kunduz the counter-revolutionaries opened up with a large-caliber anti-aircraft machinegun at a MI-17 helicopter with fifteen passengers on board. All members of the crew were wounded but they managed to reach Kabul (KNT: 19 September 1987).

Radio Moscow: Soviet newspapers are publishing reports about a new crime which the Afghan counter-revolutionaries have committed. A transport aircraft of Afghanistan which was carrying old material and passengers was shot down near Kunduz. It was the sixth aircraft which met with such a fate. Fifteen people on board including two women were killed. More than one hundred fifty eight Afghan civilians have become victim of terrorism of counter-revolutionaries in the air this year (Commentary Urdu: 15 September 1987).

Baghlan

Mujahideen sources: Soviet-Kabul troops ambushed a group of Mujahideen in Pul-e-Khumri area on September 5 capturing five of them.

On September 6, Mujahideen attacked targets in Pule-Khumri town. A jeep in which a regime sub-divisional commander was travelling was blown up. They also attacked two security posts. A tank was destroyed by an anti-tank mine and 7 regime soldiers captured.

BBC: Western diplomatic sources based in Pakistan say that Soviet and Afghan units have launched another offensive against guerillas operating in Baghlan province north of the capital Kabul (News Urdu: 12 September 1987).

VOA: Besides, fighting also continued in Baghlan area between the Mujahideen and Soviet unit which had left Kabul on August 26. It is said that heavy shelling is continuing around the residential areas of the city for the last six days which has caused substantial loss in the area. According to reports from Kabul, a number of Afghans have fled from Baghlan area and taken shelter in the mountains. A number of others have either gone to Kabul or fled to Pakistan (11 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: A fifty person armed group, who in the past were against the revolution, after realizing the nature of national reconciliation have laid down their arms in Baghlan province and joined the process of national reconciliation. A Bakhtar correspondent reports that Naimatullah, the leader of the group, delivered a speech at a ceremony in which he expresses support to the process of national reconciliation (News English: 7 September 1987).

Samangan

Mujahideen sources: The Mujahideen attacked a security post in Doab area on August 14. Eight regime soldiers were killed in the encounter. The rest of them fled the post. The Mujahideen captured a heavy machine gun. Soon after the attack Soviet aircraft bombed the adjoining rural area, as a result of which 11 persons were killed and 4 houses demolished.

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have shot down one helicopter and destroyed ten tanks and armoured vehicles of the Soviet-Kabul troops. Forty Soviet troops were also killed in this clash.

According to a report the Muslim revolutionaries occupied a base of the Kabul government in Samangan province on 14th August have killed or injured fourteen soldiers deployed there (9 September 1987).

Balkh

Mujahideen sources: 15 August: A jeep belonging to the Khad attacked near Char Boluk and four secret service agents killed.

Nine soldiers and 4 ruling party "officials" killed in Daulatabad area during an attack on a military camp.

On September 2, the Mujahideen raided a militia post at Deh Sawaro, killing 3 militiamen and wounding 2 others. Two militiamen joined the Mujahideen.

On September 12, Mujahideen attacked security posts of Chahar Sang and Samarqandan in Chamtal area, west of Mazar-e-Sharif. Twenty regime troops captured. A quantity of arms and ammunition fell to Mujahideen.

An AN-26 military transport plane was shot down near Mazar-e-Sharif airport on September 13.

Karachi Domestic Service: Reports from Afghanistan say several civilians were killed and many injured in bombing by Soviet-Kabul planes in Balkh province. According to the reports, the Soviet-Kabul forces attacked Daulatabad area of Balkh province in the second week of August as part of an operation in search of the Mujahideen. Several Soviet-Kabul soldiers were killed. As a result of the reprisal attacks, civilian areas were bombed (KDSU: 29 August 1987).

Radio Kabul: Bakhtar news agency has reported that the treacherous elements committed another inhuman crime in Daulatabad Wolesswali of Balkh province. According to the report the criminal extremists by firing ground-to-ground missiles martyred two persons in the Jamia Mosque of Daulatabad while they were busy in offering prayers. As a result of this criminal attack several houses of our toiling people were also damaged (News Pushto: 20 September 1987).

Jozjan

Mujahideen sources: According to delayed reports from Qarqeen and Aqcha districts of Jozjan province, Mujahideen attacked Russian shipping in the Amu river on July 24. Two boats were drowned by artillery and rocket fire. The Soviet replied by carrying out an 8-day operation against the Mujahideen in Qarqeen district. The Mujahideen withdrew to Aqcha. The Red Army followed up to Aqcha and surrounded them in Jangal Rareeq village. The Mujahideen withdrew from Jangal Rareeq too, and the Russians captured the village. Most of the houses in the village were demolished and the local people massacred. Other villages in Aqcha also came under heavy air and ground bombardments.

The report stated that both Afghans (civilians and Mujahideen) and Russians suffered heavy casualties. Details of the losses were not available, but shooting down of an helicopter and destruction of 8 tanks on the Russian side were confirmed.

Radio Kabul: Twenty-two families comprising 110 members returned to Jozjan province (16 September 1987).

An armed group led by one Tajuddin have recently laid down their arms in the Jozjan province by taking advantage of the national reconciliation policy. According to the Bakhtar news agency report, speaking at a ceremony held on this occasion the ring leader assured all out cooperation for establishment of peace and security in the country (News Urdu: 25 September 1987).

Faryab

Mujahideen sources (Another delayed report): Soviet-Kabul troops launched a powerful attack on the settlements in the outskirts of Maimana city on July 23. The air and ground bombardment was severe. Most probably they also used chemical weapons as well for many of the villagers developed skin ailments later on. About 3,000 dwellings were destroyed in the villages Dihyan, Shah Baqi, Alat Khana, Charmgar, Balooch, Gul Khana, Qatoor, and Shah Foulad. Almost ninety per cent of the local population had to move out of the villages. Seventeen mosques and hundreds of farms were destroyed and 19 barns of harvested wheat burnt down.

On the invaders side, more than 200 troops were believed to have been killed. Two of their MI-26 helicopters were also shot down.

Hostilities had continued in the area till the last week of August.

On September 10, Mujahideen attacked a security post at Khar town, located on the Soviet border. Eight Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, and 10 captured. Twenty-five of them joined the Mujahideen.

On September 15, Mujahideen attacked a security post near Faryab city. Fifteen Soviet-Kabul soldiers killed.

A helicopter was shot down near Faryab airport on September 16.

Karachi Domestic Service: According to reports, Afghan Mujahideen killed a large number of Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed many vehicles in several attacks recently. The reports say they attacked Sirin District with rockets early this month, killing 26 Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed many armoured vehicles.

Other reports say that Mujahideen destroyed a post of Soviet-Kabul troops in Faryab province, killing more than a dozen Soviet-Kabul troops (31 August 1987).

Badghis

Mujahideen sources: A Soviet-Kabul tank was destroyed (somewhere in Badghis province) on August 24. A day earlier they hit a

military jeep and captured 2 crew members.

VOA: Heavy losses have been reported from northern province of Afghanistan during fierce fighting in which a number of troops and civilians have been killed or wounded. Here is John Shultz from Islamabad:—

Fierce fighting in Afghanistan started when Afghan Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet convoy which had entered 'Torshéh' town in northern part of the country. Reports reaching Pakistani city Quetta say that Soviets suffered comparatively very little losses in the first attack. Four Soviet troops were killed, four trucks and four armoured vehicles were destroyed while five Mujahideen were killed and three others wounded. But after two days, Soviet Air Force heavily bombarded villages and suspected strongholds of Mujahideen around Torsheh as a result of which 21 civilians were killed. Those killed included several women and children. Seven houses were also destroyed in the bombardment and a number of other received damages. In this area, Mujahideen do not possess surface-to-air missiles. That is why the bombardment was done from very low altitude.

On August 18, Mujahideen carried out a strong retaliatory attack on nine military posts recently set up around Makore town, fifteen kilometres in north of Qala-e-Nau, provincial capital of Badghis. However, these reports could not be confirmed through independent sources. During two day fighting, Mujahideen inflicted heavy losses on these posts. According to reports, Mujahideen killed 12 Afghan and Soviet troops, in these attacks, while 32 Mujahideen also lost their lives. Heavy rockets and 75mm artillery were used in the fighting in which 18 civilians were also killed.

Mujahideen sources say those killed included President of the National Reconciliation Committee of Badghis province on whose directions these posts were set up there for the protection of the provincial capital (Radio Report Urdu: 8 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: Thirty-nine families consisting of 350 members returned to Badghis (27 September 1987).

Provinces Bordering Iran

Herat (also bordering Soviet Union)

Mujahideen sources: 18 August: Mujahideen attack a security post at Zanda. Eight soldiers killed and 15 captured.

22 August: Twelve tanks/armoured vehicles/trucks destroyed

when Mujahideen ambush a Soviet-Kabul convoy in the 'northern area of Herat'. A helicopter was also destroyed.

25 August: Mujahideen blow up 2 armoured vehicles near Islam Qila on Iranian border.

28 August: Twenty Soviet-Kabul troops got killed during Mujahideen attacks on security posts in Jan Deh Khan.

29 August: Mujahideen attack regime post in Kushk district. Twelve militiamen killed and 12 others captured.

Mujahideen attack security post near Herat city.

On September 2, Mujahideen attacked regime troops in Khak-e-Safeed district. Twenty-five soldiers were killed and several bunkers destroyed.

A Mujahideen offensive began in the last week of August East of Herat city had resulted in the liberation of the district by September 3. Three militia commanders had joined the Mujahideen along with their troops.

A militia commander, Arbab Ghani Timuri joined the Mujahideen with 1,000 men. Included in the materials seized were:

1000	light weapons
13	DSCHK
3	Cannon pieces
5	Wireless sets
2	Military trucks
over 100	tons of wheat
3	Million Afghanis (currency)

In retaliation, Soviet-Kabul troops conducted ground and air attacks against the rural areas of Kushk district.

Later reports said that fighting in this area was continuing with fluctuating fortunes for the belligerents. During September 23 and 26 the fighting was so intense that surface contacts between the Soviet Union and Western Afghanistan remained broken. According to one estimate over 200 Soviet (or possibly Soviet-Kabul) troops had been killed. Thirty Mujahideen lost their lives. Four villages, Bagheechaha, Ainak, Aabe-e-Bareek and Rehmat, were razed to ground.

VIRA: Another report from Herat province says that 2 tanks of the Soviet-Kabul troops were wiped out with mines planted by the Mujahideen, in Nazira Uluswali. The report adds that the Mujahideen killed 15 troops and arrested 8 others in their successful operations in Herat province (News Pushto: 1 September 1987).

According to reports reaching from Herat province, the Afghan Mujahideen attacked a base of the Soviet-Kabul troops near the Herat city in which four communist troops were killed and 15 others injured.

The Mujahideen also inflicted heavy material losses on the enemy (News Pushto: 15 September 1987).

Radio Tehran: In another operation last week the Mujahideen shelled Herat city as a result of which 25 communist troops posted in the Governor House were killed and a tank was destroyed (News Urdu: 13 September 1987).

The Muslim Afghan freedom fighters are reported to have killed 16 communist troops in an operation in Herat province.

A report of the Islamic Republic News Agency says that during the clashes, started three days back, the Mujahideen attacked the positions of the Soviet-Kabul troops inside and in the outskirts of Herat city, destroying six tanks and four military strongholds of the enemy.

Reports say that in another operation the Mujahideen attacked a military convoy of the Communist troops, killing an official of the secret organization of Kabul, Khad alongwith scores of others (News Urdu: 24 September 1987).

One thousand Afghan government troops alongwith their commander have joined the Mujahideen in Herat province.

According to an IRNA report the Muslim freedom fighters received a huge quantity of arms and ammunition with joining of these troops (30 September 1987).

Radio Riyadh: On the other hand Afghan Mujahideen attacked Herat airport last week rendering it inoperative for three days due to heavy losses (News Arabic: 1 September 1987).

VOA: The war in Afghanistan looks very different for nearly two thousand government militiamen. They reportedly defected to the Mujahideen resistance last week bringing with them large stores of weapons and equipment. VOA'S John Shultz reports from Islamabad, the mass defection delivers the effective centre of a strategic area along the Soviet border to the Mujahideen.

Reliable reports received in recent hours say the defection of government militia commander and his men totalled up to two thousand men rather than one thousand, as originally reported. The defections occurred September 23rd in the north-west province of Herat. In the case of this group of defecting militia the weapons and supplies brought with the new joining commander Ismail Khan make an impressive list. The list includes five hundred and eighty Klashnikovs, five hundred and fifty carbines and rifles, thirty-six large anti-aircraft guns, nine mortars, four armoured personnel carriers and five field radios. They also brought along two BM-22, one of the newest Soviet multiple rocket launchers capable of sending at least forty heavy calibre rockets up to fifteen kilometres. The list also includes over two

hundred tons of basic food stuff and thirty million Afghanis, more than a hundred and seventy thousand dollars in the open market (30 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: According to a report, another ninety families of our compatriots have returned from abroad to Herat province.

Bakhtar Information agency correspondent reports these compatriots who were living in Iran realized the legitimacy of the national reconciliation policy and returned to Shindand district of Herat province. They were transported to their related localities and provinces (News English: 15 September 1987).

Bakhtar correspondent has reported that the Afghan extremist elements committed another brutal crime against our innocent people in Shindand Wolesswali of Herat province. According to the report the criminals on September 18th, fired American-made ground-to-ground missiles at a residential area of Shindand, martyring nineteen innocent persons including ten children. In this way they once again unveiled their ugly faces (News Pushto: 21 September 1987).

Farah

Mujahideen sources: A force of about 500 fighters carried out raids on regime security posts in Jawin district on September 2. Several soldiers were killed, injured and captured.

On the following day (September 3), Mujahideen learnt that a Russian convoy was moving towards Dambar in Gulistan district. The convoy was ambushed, resulting in the destruction of 6 tanks/APCs. The number of Soviet-Kabul troops killed could not be ascertained. Six Mujahideen lost their lives and 7 others were seriously injured in this operation.

On September 8, Mujahideen attacked Soviet Army 'centre' in Farah city. Fourteen 'Soviets' were killed and two tanks and a truck destroyed.

VIRA: A report reaching from Farah province says that as a result of the heroic resistance of the Muslim Freedom fighters a four day long siege of Farah city by joint government and Soviet troops was broken and the enemy troops were compelled to retreat after they had suffered considerable losses in men and material.

The report adds that during the fighting twenty-five personnel of the enemy were killed, besides a Soviet armoured tank was destroyed (News Pushto: 3 September 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen have attacked Soviet-Kabul positions in Farah province killing communist troops. They arrested eight others. Besides they seized a huge quantity of arms and

ammunition.

According to an Islamic Republic News Agency report, two armoured vehicles of the communist were destroyed when mines laid by Mujahideen on Anardarra Farah Highway exploded.

The Mujahideen also fired two rockets on Soviet-Kabul army positions in Anardarra area causing heavy loss of life and property (News Urdu: 1 September 1987).

The Afghan Muslim counter-revolutionaries besieged Farah city during attack two days ago. Later a number of residents of the city joined the ranks of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries (News Urdu: 7 September 1987).

Muslim Afghan revolutionaries attacked a command headquarters of occupant Soviet forces in Farah province on 8th September and killed fourteen soldiers and destroyed a military truck and two tanks. During the operation military equipment and three tanks of the occupant forces were also destroyed (22 September 1987).

VOA: In late reports from Farah province on the western border with Iran, there is news of heavy fighting, fifteen kilometres north of the provincial capital for the first time since summer of 1983. Early in the morning on September 8th, Soviet and Afghan government forces moved in with forty armoured vehicles to surround the Mujahideen's stronghold. While the reports could not be independently confirmed, the commanders involved say that in eighteen hours of heavy fighting three tanks and two trucks were destroyed by rockets and more than forty communist troops were killed. The Mujahideen say they lost two killed and five wounded. This fighting stands in contrast to the summer of 1983 when a very large Soviet force attacked twenty-five villages in the same area. Twelve hundred thirty-five civilians have been missing and presumed dead ever since, buried under the rubble of their homes in that heavy artillery attack. Ninety-six Mujahideen were also killed. Survivors fled to Iran and the villages have been mostly deserted ever since. The area is considered important for the transfer of supplies to Shindand, the largest Soviet air base in Western Afghanistan (Newsline English: 23 September 1987).

Central Afghanistan

Bamiyan

(Nil report from all sources).

Ghor

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen have besieged and virtually cut

off the capital city of Ghor, Chaghcharan, from other parts of the country. They have plugged the road leading to Herat and also surrounded the sub-divisional townships of Shehrak and Tolak as well. Essential supplies to Chaghcharan are now being flown from Qandahar. Mujahideen already control major parts portions of Ghor province.

Radio Tehran: The Afghan Mujahideen are reported to have besieged the city of Chaghcharan and have cut the supply line of government troops. They control some pockets in the suburbs of the city. The Mujahideen also attacked a military convoy in Hilmand province as a result of which three truck-loads of equipment were burnt (News Persian: 30 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: Twenty-five families consisting of 110 members have returned to Ghor province (16 September 1987).

Uruzgan

(Nil report from all sources).

Kabul and Adjacent Provinces

Kabul

Mujahideen sources: 14 August: Mujahideen fire rockets on Darul Aman (Kabul city), Qul Jowzak Post, Afshar, Jabar Khan and Rishkhur Garrison.

15 August: A regime officer of the rank of Lt. Col. was killed in Kalola Pushta locality in Kabul city. Atiqullah was political chief of Kabul Air Academy.

16 August: Mujahideen attack security posts in Khurd Kabul and Baghgi area of Kabul city.

On August 17 a resistance group dressed in regime uniforms was searching vehicles on the Kabul-Salang highway when a 'Russian Jeep' came in. Three Mujahideen who spoke Russian asked to see the Russians' identity cards and whisked away three of them by force of arms to a hiding place in the Shakardara area.

The Soviets bombarded several villages in the district. The search and hit operations continued for nine days during which about 20,000 villagers were dislodged from their houses. Fifty Russians and 30 regime soldiers were killed. Four tanks, 3 APCs and 6 other vehicles were destroyed. Two helicopters and one jet fighter were shot down.

It was estimated that 35 civilians were killed, 400 houses were demolished and 250 orchards burned. The Mujahideen lost 15 fighters.

25 August: Soviet-Kabul forces attack Mujahideen in Qarabagh

district. During the fighting they lost several tanks and many soldiers.

28 August: A military transport plane shot down near Chahar Asyab area of Kabul.

29 August: Mujahideen attack army camps in Kota Sangi and Kotal Bad area.

30 August: Mujahideen shell a Soviet position near Qargha Dam. A number of Russians killed.

On September 2, Soviet-Kabul troops moved out to Chakam to attack Mujahideen positions. The Mujahideen put up stiff resistance and destroyed 2 tanks and one other vehicle. More than 15 soldiers were killed.

On September 4, Mujahideen brought down another, their second Soviet transport plane in Kabul in a week. The plane hit by anti-aircraft gun fire crashed near Bagrami township southeast of Kabul.

On the following day they fired BM-12s and 12mm guns at a Soviet military camp on the outskirts of Kabul. Flames were seen rising from the camp after the attack.

On September 8, a group of Mujahideen moving from Koh-e-Safi to Deh Sabz was ambushed by Russians. Two Mujahideen were killed and two others injured. The Mujahideen were able to evacuate their wounded.

On the same day, another group of Mujahideen fired missiles on selected military and Khad targets in Kabul city.

VIRA: The Mujahideen inflicted many casualties and losses on the Kabul regime troops, when they carried out missile attacks on military installations in Kabul, on 17th September. The Mujahideen also shot down a helicopter, (22 September 1987).

Radio Tehran: A bomb exploded near the office of Bakhtar Airlines of Afghanistan in Kabul on Monday last.

The report adds that following the incidents the Kabul government has further tightened security measures on government installation (News Persian: 23 September 1987).

BBC: According to foreign diplomatic sources in Pakistan, Soviet troops have launched an attack with rockets and artillery to wipe out anti-government guerillas west of Kabul. They said that the guerillas had attacked military bases in west of the capital last week during which eighteen Afghan government troops were killed. Meanwhile, heavy loss of civilian lives has been reported during fighting in Parwan and Laghman provinces (News Urdu: 9 September 1987).

According to western diplomatic sources, a number of bomb explosions have disturbed comparative calm in the Afghan capital, Kabul.

Diplomats in India and Pakistan say that at least six persons have

been killed as a result of bomb blasts. It is said that one of the targets of these explosions was the office of the Afghan Intelligence Organization, KHAD. There have also been reports of major operations by Afghan guerillas in other parts of Afghanistan (News Pushto: 16 September 1987).

At a time when fighting has been intensified in the northern and southern parts of Kabul, the western diplomats in Pakistan say that Afghan Mujahideen attacked the Soviet Embassy in Kabul with rockets or mortars last Thursday (17 September 1987).

The Soviet Embassy in Kabul was hit by two rockets in the broad-day light but diplomatic sources say that the third rocket fell outside the embassy and did not explode. Two Mujahideen were reportedly apprehended just after the incident. The police, army and secret police Khad's personnel have been deployed in fifty different areas in the city for search and to check the Mujahideen's entry into the capital.

Diplomats have quoted an Afghan source as saying that the resistance forces are gaining momentum.

Fierce fighting is reported to have taken place in the north west of Shakardara and Maidan, last week. According to reports, Mujahideen have reached Qaraghai Bund, only ten kilometres from Kabul city but Soviet-Afghan forces cannot effectively use rockets against them as they are out of their range. According to reports, as a result of high altitude bombardment by Soviet planes and fighting in Chandal Bai (ph) area, a large number of civilians and Afghan government troops suffered heavy casualties. The Soviet aircraft targetted Sanglakh because the area is considered as supply route for Mujahideen (23 September 1987).

VOA: In Afghanistan, continued heavy fighting near the capital city of Kabul threatens to ruin this year's grains and fruits harvest in the area, as we hear from VOA's John Shultz in Islamabad. A jump in the cost of rice and some other foodstuff is expected as well.

In the areas west of Kabul, the fruit and grains are now ready for harvest and the people who fled the area have returned to try to harvest. But according to latest reports, intense Soviet rocket and artillery bombardments have caused a huge problem. Some of the orchards and fields are being destroyed in massive tree removal programme to eliminate cover for Mujahideen fighters (8 September 1987).

Sources say that these latest attacks followed an attack by the Mujahideen on the Soviet-Kabul troops convoy near the capital Kabul two days ago. The Kabul based western diplomatic sources had reported last week that following the attack, traffic was totally suspended between Kabul and Qandahar.



Another exiled news agency reported on Monday that during the fighting on September 5, the Afghan Air Force heavily bombed the civilian targets in the area. The agency quoted a Mujahid, who reached Peshawar recently, as saying that eight Kabul warplanes totally destroyed two villages in their bombardment on September 8. Twenty-three civilians were also killed. The sources said that another 25 people sustained injuries (Radio Report Urdu: 15 September 1987).

In Afghanistan, Mujahideen have increased pressure on the capital by intensifying fighting near Kabul. Giving details of guerilla activities in north and west of Kabul, VOA correspondent in Islamabad, Irfan Ghazi reports that Soviet military units had to retreat from the positions whose defence had become impossible as the Mujahideen are using better tactics against air cover in various parts of the country. Here is Qamar Abbas Jaffri with details of the despatch:—

Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad say that advancing towards the west and north of Kabul, Mujahideen units are coming closer to the capital. The sources said the Mujahideen, advancing in Paghman area in the west, attacked an Afghan army post near Kargha Lake outside Kabul on 20th September.

Meanwhile, an Afghan military sources said the Kabul authorities fear possible Mujahideen attacks in the area of Kargha Dam. The source further said that Mujahideen have laid mines in the entire area between Paghman and Kargha Lake.

The diplomats said the fighting going on in the north of Kabul has now reached quite close to the capital after the failure of the Soviet operation to destroy Mujahideen strongholds in Shumali area in early August. The sources saw rising smoke clouds following Soviet rocket attack on Khair Khana area in Kabul on 24th of September. They said the Soviet attack was retaliatory action against Mujahideen attacks. Fighting has also been continuing near Salang highway, for the last three days.

Meanwhile, an Eastern European diplomat has also been quoted as saying that the Soviet military units are concentrating at the biggest Soviet military base in the South of Kabul.

The western diplomats said the Soviet troops are perhaps returning from the bases where supply and defence have been made very difficult by the Mujahideen using better kind of anti-aircraft defence system (Radio Report Urdu: 29 September 1987)

An armed gang of ten persons headed by Amir Gul which was engaged in anti-people activities in Karabagh district for some time in past, laid down their arms yesterday. According to a report of Bakhtar news agency correspondent, in a gathering held on this occasion in

Karabagh district the group leader Amir Gul committed to revolutionary authorities of active participation of his group in the reconciliation activities in the district (News Urdu: 24 September 1987).

Radio Moscow: Afghan dissidents have committed another crime. Some unknown persons carried out a bomb explosion in the Ministry of Transport in Kabul on Monday. A spokesman of the Security Department told TASS correspondent that as a result of the explosion one hundred officials were wounded and damage was caused to the building (News Urdu: 23 September 1987).

Parwan

Mujahideen sources: 18 August: Mujahideen kill 3 'Russians' travelling in a jeep in an incident near Soofian village.

20 August: A large Soviet-Kabul convoy supported by tanks and helicopters was ambushed by Mujahideen (somewhere in Parwan). The convoy was forced to backtrack, leaving behind 4 tanks destroyed and many soldiers killed.

31 August: A security post near Charikar attacked by Mujahideen.

On September 2, Mujahideen attacked another military convoy moving from Kabul to Parwan. A tank and another vehicle were destroyed. On the same day a bloody clash was reported between Afghan and Soviet soldiers from village Uzbashi near Bagram airport.

During the 'first week of September', Soviet-Kabul troops ambushed a party of Mujahideen (somewhere in Parwan), killing 5 of them including their commander Mohammad Jan.

Soviet jets bombarded several villages in the vicinity of Bagram airbase on September 3.

On September 5, a military transport plane was hit by anti-aircraft gun fire in Charikar, provincial headquarters of Parwan.

Mujahideen conducted an effective attack on the Bagram airbase on the night of September 12. In the attack 17 Soviet-Kabul troops were killed and a MiG fighter and a helicopter were destroyed. The airport building and military installation also received extensive damage.

On the following day, Soviet aeroplanes bombarded the rural areas of the nearby Koh Safi. Two women and a child were killed.

VIRA: A foreign information source reported that an attack of the Soviet-Kabul troops on the positions of Mujahideen in Charikar areas was repulsed. In the fighting, more than sixty Soviet-Kabul troops were killed, while others were compelled to retreat. An aircraft of the Kabul regime was also shot down by the Mujahideen (5 September 87).

At Bagram airport, a Soviet military transport plane was destroyed (5 September 1987).

The communist troops attacked several positions of the Mujahideen in Bagram Uluswali, but the enemy faced strong resistance from the Mujahideen, leaving behind about 150 dead bodies and twelve tanks and personnel carrier vehicles destroyed (News Pushto: 11 September 1987).

Radio Tehran: The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries are reported to have ambushed a military convoy of the Soviet-Kabul troops, killing several communists and destroying one armoured vehicle.

Similarly, the Mujahideen also stormed a military post of the communist troops in Kargah city of Parwan province and killed a senior military official of the Kabul regime and captured two others (News Urdu: 18 September 1987).

Meanwhile, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries in an operation destroyed a military vehicle in Parwan province (News Pushto: 25 September 1987).

Western diplomats say some Afghan Air Force pilots are refusing to fly missions against Afghan resistance fighters because of the effectiveness of rebel anti-aircraft fire. The diplomats based in Pakistan say thirty-five Afghan government pilots mutined at Bagram air base, fifty kilometres north of Kabul. The diplomatic reports say the pilots charged they are unduly forced to fly against the rebels. The diplomats say several aircraft at the base were destroyed in fighting between the striking Afghan pilots and Soviet troops (News English: 1 September 1987).

Radio Riyadh: Soviet troops destroyed 15 aircraft during an operation to crush a rebellion attempt by Afghan pilots at Bagram air-base near Kabul, on 23rd of the last month. Afghan sources said that Soviet forces attacked the base, following refusal of Afghan Air Force pilots to carry out attacks on Afghan Mujahideen (1 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: The Bakhtar news agency report says that the Afghan counter-revolutionaries shelled the Charikar city of Parwan province due to which two persons were martyred and thirteen others critically wounded including innocent children, women and elders (News Urdu: 29 September 1987).

Kapisa

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen over-ran 5 Soviet-Kabul security posts in the vicinity of Doughabad, August 26. A number of regime soldiers were killed and captured. A large number fled. Mujahideen seized some arms and ammunition.

The Soviet replied with bombardment of Mujahideen positions and civilian habitations adjacent to them.

On September 17, the Mujahideen captured two security posts at Ahen Garan near Najrab. A large quantity of military supplies fell to the Mujahideen.

Laghman

Mujahideen sources: Mujahideen captured the sub-divisional headquarters of Mandarwar on September 3 after a sharp encounter with Kabuli troops. The contingent guarding the township fled carrying with them 8 dead bodies. The Mujahideen had lately been active in areas touching the highway leading to Jalalabad as well as those adjacent to Nooristan.

Soviet-Kabul forces tried to recover Mandarwar on September 14 when they came in with a large force. The attempt was frustrated with losses and Mandarwar was in the hands of Mujahideen when last reports came in.

VOA: In Laghman province north of Kabul, Afghan government forces are reported to be seriously suffering from food and supply shortages since the Soviet forces left the area in late July (Newslite English: 8 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: Some professional terrorists belonging to certain extremist groups who were active in armed and subversive activities against the government in Mohammadzai area of Laghman province have been crushed by the Security Forces of the province. The report adds that large quantity of various type of weapons were also seized from them by the Security Forces (News Urdu: 30 September 1987).

Logar

Mujahideen sources: 2 September: Mujahideen wipe out a security post in Ali Khel area. They also destroyed an ammunition depot near Pul-e-Alam.

7 September: Two tanks blown up by mines planted on Kabul-Paktiya road near Saudagar pass.

9 September: A helicopter shot down in Konangar.

Mujahideen attacked a Soviet military convoy enroute to Gardez from Kabul on September 10. Eight trucks laden with military supplies were destroyed along with 3 tanks. Thirty Soviet-Kabul troops were also killed.

The convoy which continued its progress towards Gardez was attacked a second time as it entered Pul-e-Naser area. Here during a 4 hour clash, the Soviet-Kabul lost another 3 tanks, 7 oil tankers and 8 trucks. Thirty-two soldiers were killed.

On September 12, Mujahideen attacked regime posts in Bani-

Sherafgan, Qala-i-Sheikhak and Dihnav, killing 18 of them.

Radio Tehran: The Mujahideen are also reported to have ambushed a convoy of the communist troops in Logar province in which 45 troops were either killed or wounded and 27 vehicles and 4 tanks of the aggressive troops were destroyed. Twelve missiles were also seized by the Mujahideen in these operations (News Urdu/ Pushto: 20 September 1987).

Another helicopter of the joint forces was also shot down in Baboos (ph), area of Logar province and all the passengers on board the helicopter were killed (25 September 1987).

Radio Kabul: According to another report a large amount of arms and ammunition belonging to the extremists, which had been placed in (Alukhel) village, (Musai) district, Logar province, were discovered recently with the cooperation of people of the region (31 September 1987).

Wardak

Mujahideen sources: 20 August: Mujahideen attack a Soviet motorized column in Tangi Wardak destroying 3 tanks and killing 18 soldiers. Three Mujahideen also killed.

26 August: Mohammad Sediq, "a notorious spy and commander of militia in Maidan" was killed during Mujahideen attack on Maidan Shehr.

30 August: Mujahideen attack a convoy in Narakh area. Soviet-made aircraft strafe Mujahideen positions as a result of which 14 Mujahideen were killed.

31 August: Soviet planes bombard villages in the area. Eight houses destroyed and 22 civilians killed.

Mujahideen launched a series of attacks on a supply convoy along the Kabul-Qandahar highway in the region of Arghandi. A tank and 4 trucks were destroyed and 2 heavy guns, 87 Klashnikov rifles, 3 wireless sets and a quantity of military supplies were seized.

On September 8, Mujahideen attacked 72nd Regiment stationed in Maidan Shehr. In the operation which began about 6 in the evening and continued till the following morning, over 100 soldiers were killed and a larger number wounded. More than 30 vehicles were destroyed. The Mujahideen lost 14 killed.

The Mujahideen repeated similar attacks on army camps in Maidan Shehr on September 1 and 20. Five army barracks and three military trucks were hit.

Radio Tehran: Another report says the Mujahideen attacked

several military bases of the Soviet-Kabul troops in Wardak province, killing 57 enemy troops. They also arrested several Soviet-Kabul troops and seized a huge quantity of arms and ammunition (News Urdu: 12 September 1987).

The Afghan Muslim freedom fighters have reportedly killed a high official of the Afghan secret police Khad, namely Abdullah.

A fresh report says that the freedom fighters have shot down a transport aircraft of usurper Soviet troops in Wardak area (News Urdu: 17 September 1987).

VOA: In Afghanistan, the Mujahideen are reportedly inflicting heavy losses on the Soviet-Kabul military convoys which travel on Kabul-Qandahar Highway. VOA correspondent, Irfan Ghazi reports from Islamabad.

The Peshawar based exiled news agency of the Mujahideen, the Islamic Press, has reported that on September 7, a Soviet-Kabul military convoy suffered severe losses when it was attacked with rockets in Wardak province in South-East of Afghanistan. Another agency report which could not be confirmed by independent sources, says that the Mujahideen captured four senior Soviet military officers and also seized an armoured vehicle, five military trucks and two heavy guns. The report says that the fighting lasted for several hours and later, in their reprisal attacks the Soviet-made jet fighter raided villages and strongholds of the Mujahideen located in hills near the venue of the fighting, killing scores of Mujahideen and wounding several others (15 September 1987).

4 — PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE THEMES

Radio Kabul

Given below are the major Kabul Radio themes in September 1987 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. The government of Pakistan is training counter-revolutionary elements with the help of certain foreign agencies.
2. Projection to achievements of the policy of national reconciliation.
3. Extra-territorial interference in the affairs of Afghanistan by the US, Pakistan and other foreign media.
4. Criticism of the foreign policy of Pakistan, Iran, FGR, US and UK regarding Afghanistan.
5. Kabul's identification with the "smaller provinces" of Pakistan against exploitation by a certain province with larger population: Pakistan and Baluch tribes VRS Pakistan government.

Radio Moscow

Given below are the major Moscow media themes in September 1987 in descending order of recurrence:—

1. Appreciation of Kabul's plan for peace and National Reconciliation.
2. Condemnation of US government's supply of arms to counter-revolutionary elements.
3. Criticism of Pakistan government's involvement in war against the Afghan government.
4. Condemnation of terrorist acts by Counter Revolutionary elements in Afghanistan.
5. Voicing of concern on Pakistan's acquisition of arms and its on going nuclear programme.

APPENDIX — 1

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Human Losses

Soviet Casualties	:	569 killed and	293 wounded
Kabul Casualties	:	855 killed and	203 wounded
Soviet-Kabul Casualties	:	652 killed and	309 wounded
Defections	:	1125 Kabul troops defected and	
		276 captured	
Mujahideen Casualties	:	275 killed and	274 wounded
Afghan Civilian Casualties	:	272 killed and	104 wounded

Material Losses

Soviet-Kabul Material Losses:—

Aircraft	13	LMGs	25	Security Posts	56
Helicopters	33	HMGs	39	Khad Offices	3
Tanks	180	Klashnikovs	434	Cotton Mill	1
APCs	59	Ships/boats	4	Pharmacy	1
HMVs	54	Rocket Launchers	1	Military Installations	12
Jeeps	9	Doshaka	27	Barracks	2
Oil Tankers	11	Rifles	10,306	Powerhouses	1
Wireless Sets	14	Buildings	7	Food Depots	1
Horses	9	Houses	28	Ammunition Depot	1
Ammunition		Pistols	2	Wheat	100 tons
Box	6				
Bunkers	5	Trucks	39		
Miscellaneous Bullets etc.			600		

APPENDIX – 2

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN SEPTEMBER 1987 SOVIET-KABUL (RADIO KABUL) SOURCES

Returnees	2849	(Those availing amnesty, voluntarily surrendering, changing allegiance and joining Soviet-Kabul ranks).
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Losses Inflicted to Counter-Revolutionaries:

Human Losses : 35 CR's Killed

Material Losses:

- 3 Rocket launchers
- 2 Klashnikov
- 1 HMG
- 6 LMGs
- 3 Pistols
- 20 Hand grenades
- 2 Wireless Sets
- 4. Large quantities of arms and ammunition besides 2 ammunition depots.
- 6 Bases/hideouts

Losses Inflicted by Counter-Revolutionaries:

Human Losses : 45 killed 32 wounded

Material Losses :

1	An-26 transport plane destroyed
1	MI-19 helicopter (damaged)
18	Houses
50	Heads of livestock
	Several crops
	Buildings of Education Ministry in Kabul.

APPENDIX — 3

PROVINCEWISE ENGAGEMENTS IN SEPTEMBER 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Total Engagements	Provincial Capital	Engagements	
			Inside City	Vicinity of City
Bordering Pakistan				
*Nimruz	—	Zaranj	—	—
Hilmand	9	Lashkargarh	1	—
Qandahar	52	Qandahar	12	1
Zabul	14	Kalat Gilzai	5	3
Ghazni	45	Ghazni	4	2
Paktika	4	Sharna	—	—
Paktiya	37	Gardez	2	2
Ningarhar	24	Jalalabad	4	—
Kunar	11	Chagha Sarai	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	18	Faizabad	—	—
Takhar	7	Taloqan	—	—
Kunduz	39	Kunduz	3	1
Baghlan	8	Baghlan	—	—
Samangan	2	Samangan	—	—
Balkh	4	Mazar Sharif	—	1
Jozjan	28	Shebergan	—	—
Faryab	21	Maimana	3	10
Badghis	2	Qala Nau	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	25	Herat	1	1
Farah	6	Farah	3	—
(Nimruz)	—	(Zaranj)	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	Bamiyan	—	—
Ghor	5	Chaghcharan	5	—
Uruzgan	1	Tarin Kot	1	—
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	47	Kabul	10	2
Parwan	17	Charikar	2	2
Kapisa	5	Mahmud-i-Raqi	—	—
Laghman	9	Mehtarlam	—	—
Logar	15	Pule Alam	—	1
Wardak	22	Koteasro	—	—
TOTAL	477		56	26

*Late reports indicate activity in Nimruz.

APPENDIX — 4

MUJAHIDEEN MOBILE & IMMOBILE TARGETS AND SOVIET-KABUL OPERATIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Mujahideen Targets		Soviet-Kabul Operations		Total
	Mobile	Immobile	Air	Ground	
Bordering Pakistan					
*Nimruz	—	—	—	—	—
Hilmand	3	4	2	—	9
Qandahar	8	14	18	12	52
Zabul	9	3	2	—	14
Ghazni	10	26	7	2	45
Paktika	1	2	—	1	4
Paktiya	12	10	13	2	37
Ningarhar	3	12	6	3	24
Kunar	2	3	3	3	11
Bordering USSR					
Badakhshan	—	9	9	—	18
Takhar	1	5	—	1	7
Kunduz	13	8	7	11	39
Baghlan	2	2	3	1	8
Samangan	—	1	1	—	2
Balkh	1	3	—	—	4
Jozjan	5	2	9	12	28
Faryab	3	9	—	9	21
Badghis	2	—	—	—	2
Bordering Iran					
Herat	4	11	6	4	25
Farah	1	5	—	—	6
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—	—
Central Afghanistan					
Bamiyan	—	—	—	—	—
Ghor	—	5	—	—	5
Uruzgan	—	1	—	—	1
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces					
Kabul	10	13	10	14	47
Parwan	5	5	5	2	17
Kapisa	—	4	1	—	5
Laghman	7	1	—	1	9
Logar	7	8	—	—	15
Wardak	10	3	8	1	22
TOTAL:	119	169	110	79	477

*Late report indicates activity in Nimruz.

APPENDIX — 5

PROVINCEWISE SOVIET-KABUL SECURITY OPERATIONS AND RETURNEES IN SEPTEMBER 1987 (Radio Kabul)

Provinces	Soviet- Kabul Operations	Counter- Revolu- tionaries Action	R e t u r n e e s	
			Total Reports	Numbers
Bordering Pakistan				
Nimruz	—	—	—	—
Hilmand	—	—	1	350
Qandahar	3	—	3	425
Zabul	—	—	—	—
Ghazni	—	—	—	—
Paktika	—	—	—	—
Paktiya	—	2	—	—
Ningarhar	1	2	1	8
Kunar	—	—	—	—
Bordering USSR				
Badakhshan	—	—	1	11
Takhar	—	1	—	—
Kunduz	—	—	—	—
Baghlan	—	—	3	70
Samangan	—	—	—	—
Balkh	—	1	—	—
Jozjan	—	—	4	150
Faryab	—	—	—	—
Badghis	—	—	—	—
Bordering Iran				
Herat	1	1	5	800
Farah	—	—	1	350
(Nimruz)	—	—	—	—
Central Provinces				
Bamiyan	—	—	1	110
Ghor	—	—	—	—
Uruzgan	—	—	—	—
Kabul & Adjacent Provinces				
Kabul	—	1	2	225
Parwan	—	1	—	—
Kapisa	—	—	—	—
Laghman	1	1	2	350
Logar	1	—	—	—
Wardak	—	—	—	—
TOTAL:	7	10	24	2849

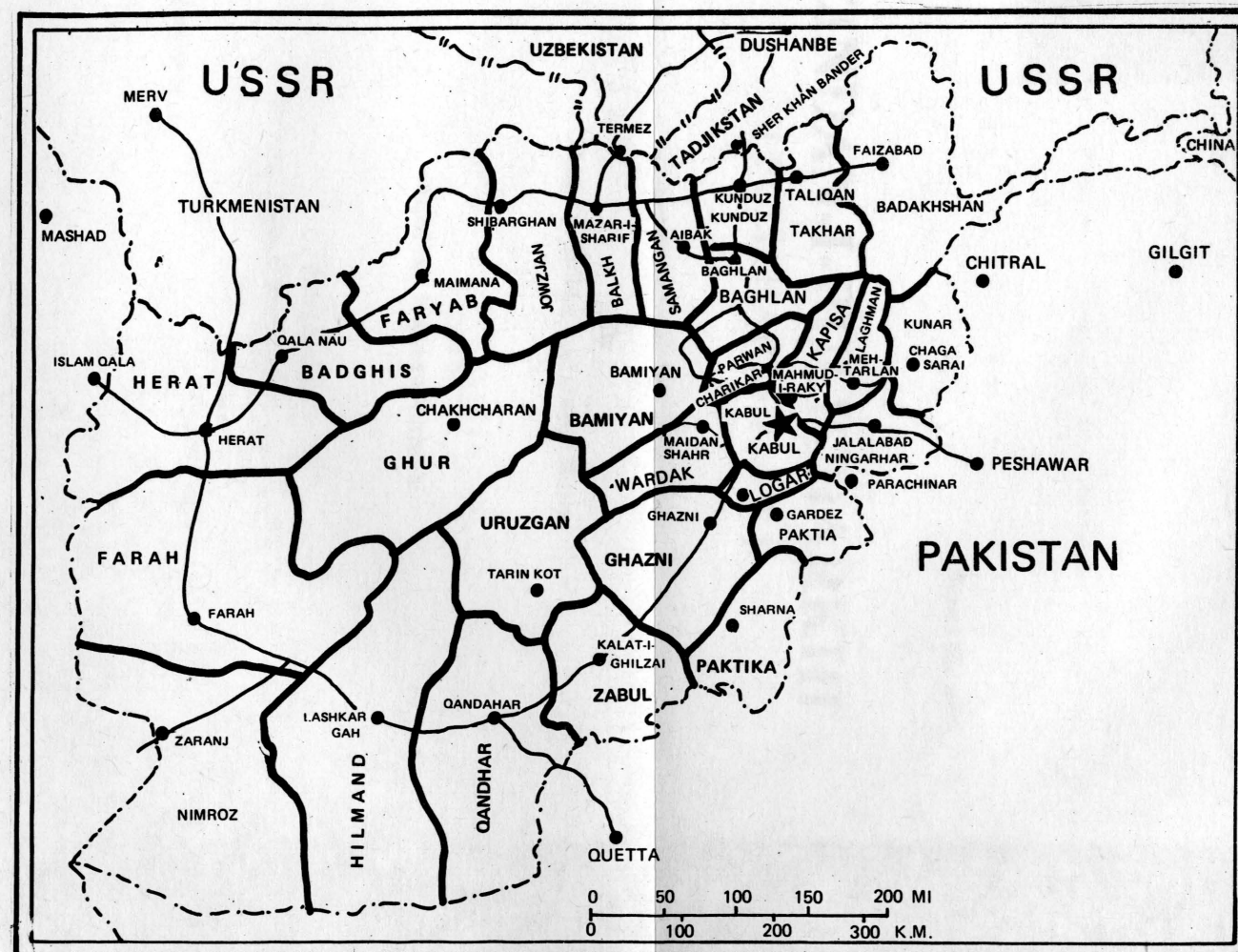
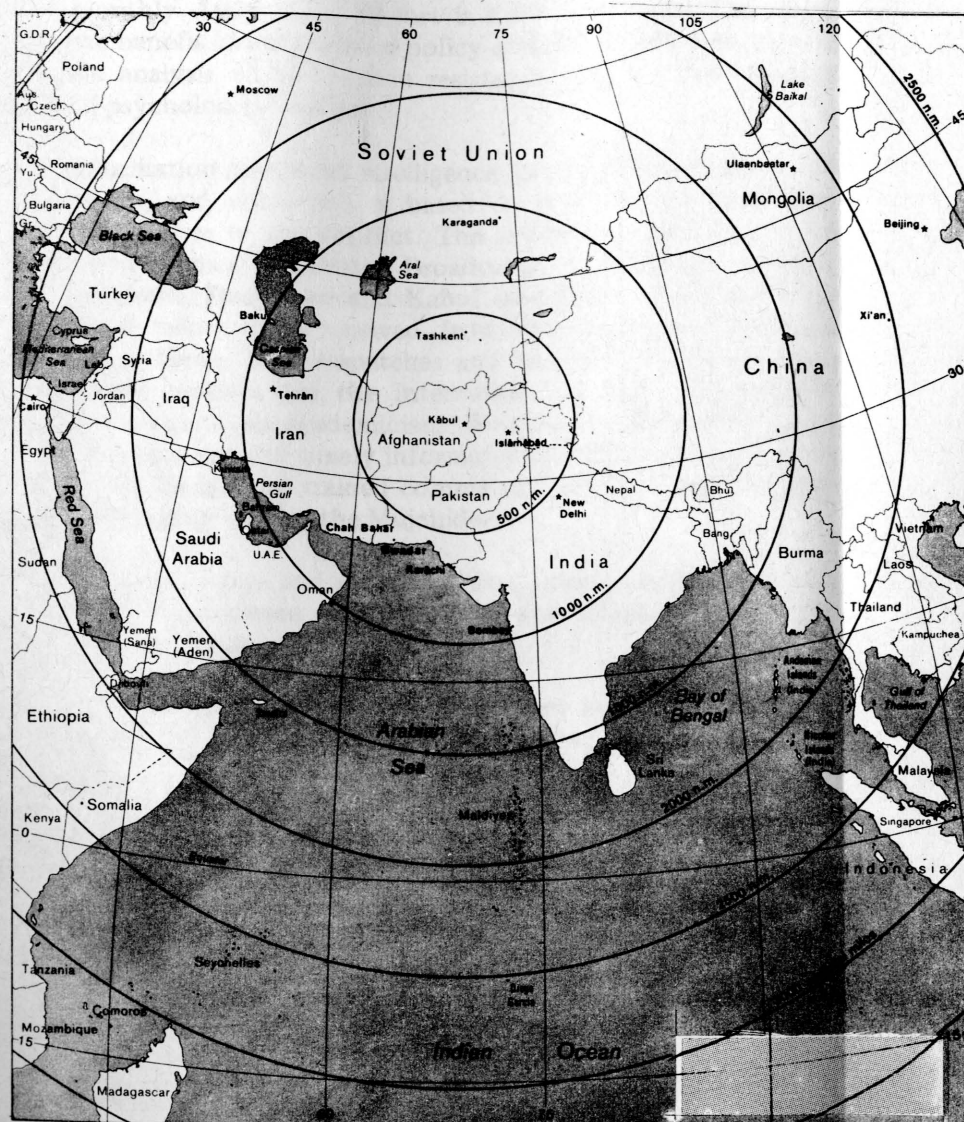
APPENDIX — 6

AFGHAN CIVILIAN HUMAN AND MATERIAL LOSSES SEPTEMBER 1987 (MUJAHIDEEN SOURCES)

Provinces	Location	Date (1987)	Casualties K W	Houses Destroyed/ Damaged	Heads of Live- stock	Agricultural Losses
Hilmand	Sangin	7/8	15	5	10	—
Qandahar	Qandahar	8/8	—	—	—	7 shops looted
Qandahar	Panjwai	2/8	8	22	10	10 cattle
Ghazni	Muqur	19/7	12	5	10	—
Ghazni	Sher Ali	11/8	15	—	5	—
Ghazni	Nani	27/8	—	—	5	—
Zabul	Kalat	26/7	42	5	—	—
Paktiya	Tsamkani	16/8	1	—	—	—
Ningarhar	Zangani	24/8	—	2	—	186 sheep
Ningarhar	Chaparhar	2/9	12	—	10	—
Ningarhar	Khugiani	6/9	5	—	—	—
Ningarhar	Chaparhar	18/9	8	—	—	—
Kunar	Tsaukai	14/9	—	—	8	10 cattle
Kunduz	Imam Sahib	3/8	—	—	5	—
Kunduz	Khanabad	20/8	50	—	—	40 wheat field destroyed
Kunduz	Zarkharid	25/8	—	—	10	—
Kunduz	Gul Tapa	4/9	3	—	—	—
Kunduz	Chahardara	7/9	—	—	8	—
Samangan	Doab Area	14/7	11	—	4	—
Jozjan	Aqcha	24/7	—	—	12	—
Faryab	Around	21/8	15	70	300	11 wheat crops burnt 100 farms
Herat	Kushak	26/9	12	12	—	4 villages
Kabul	Shakardara	17/8	3	—	380	200 cattle 2 villages
Parwan	Usbashi	2/9	30	5	—	—
Parwan	Koh Safi	13/9	3	—	—	—
Kapisa	Doughabad	28/8	3	—	3	—
Wardak	Narakh	31/8	22	—	8	—
Wardak	Arghandai	5/9	—	—	3	—
Total	29 incidents		305	121	791	220 cattle 186 sheep
16 provinces						260 Orchards 251 Farms 7 shops

1 Mosque was destroyed in Chamkani, Paktiya on August 16, 1987. 17 other mosques were destroyed around Faryab city on August 21, 1987.

APPENDIX — VI A



Radio Kabul: Conflict reported during September 1987 in 10 Provinces: Qandahar, Paktiya, Ningarhar, Kunduz, Balkh, Herat, Kabul, Parwan, Laghman and Logar.

NOTES

The monthly Afghanistan Report is a carefully researched document for the benefit of scholars and policy-makers. Its aim is to present an objective analysis of the Afghan resistance, and the Soviet-Kabul military and psychological warfare.

The information and overt intelligence incorporated in this report after collection, and evaluation is based on primary and secondary sources of all parties in the conflict. The primary sources availed are the monitoring reports of Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation covering Moscow, Tashkent, Dushambe and Kabul broadcasts, Soviet Embassy handouts, and information received from the Afghan Information Centre, Afghan News, HIA despatches and the Agency Afghan Press files. Secondary sources are the international media, and research papers and writings of the academicians. We are conscious of the paucity of correct, complete and timely information from closed societies, as also the lack of formal and trained command, control, communication and intelligence set-up among the Mujahideen.

Figures of casualties and material losses given in Section 3 are in only those few cases where such inclusions were necessary for proper appreciation of the given events.

Losses reported in "Soviet-Kabul" category are often physically not verifiable by the Mujahideen and therefore mostly speculative.

The reports received and reported are subject to the process of verification, whenever possible, which may include interviewing with those most directly informed on the events.

Dates given in parenthesis in the chapter "Province-wise Survey Analysis" are of the actual broadcast.

Voice of Islamic Revolutionary Afghanistan (VOIR).

PERIOD COVERED

Facts and figures given in this study are based on reports mostly received during September 1-30, 1987. Appendices 1-7 also incorporate August 1987 incidents reported in September 1987.

II.— THE POLITICO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

1 — FOREIGN VISITS AND AGREEMENTS

Messages

Messages on various occasions were sent to, received and exchanged from the following countries: Bulgaria, DPRK, Ethiopia, India, Libya, Romania, Mali, USA, Vietnam and Yemen Arab Republic.

Austria

Abdul Wakil, DRA Minister of Foreign Affairs visited Austria in the month of September and met with the Secretary General of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. Wakil explained to him the recent developments in Afghanistan and the policy of NR (*KNT*, 6 September).

Bangladesh

Matiur Rahman, Secretary, Communist Party of Bangladesh arrived in Kabul on September 14 on the invitation of the PDPA CC. He held talks with high government and party officials. A protocol on cooperation was signed on September 20 between the PDPA and the Communist Party of Bangladesh (*KNT*, 15, 20, 21 September).

Ethiopia

Najmuddin Kawyani, head of the International Affairs Department of the PDPA heading a delegation left Kabul on September 8 for Addis Ababa on the invitation of the workers party and government of the Socialist Republic of Ethiopia. He will hold talks with the high Ethiopian officials on mutual interest and international situation (*KNT*, 26 September).

GDR

Najib met on September 23 with Kraft Bumbal, Ambassador of German Democratic Republic in Kabul. Views were exchanged on matters of mutual interest and expansion of cooperation between the DRA and GDR (*KNT*, 24 September).

Finland

The concurrence of the government of Finland to the appointment of Mohammadullah Safi, DRA Ambassador in the Soviet Union,

as concurrent ambassador to Finland has been received (*KNT*, 27 September).

Iraq

On September 7, 1987 the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq, ratified a treaty on cooperation in trade, culture, science and technology with Afghanistan. The treaty was concluded on June 6, 1987 during the visit of Sultan Ali Keshtmand to Iraq (*KNT*, 10 September).

Latin America

Shah Mohammad Dost, Permanent representative of DRA to the UN visited the Latin American countries and the Caribbean called on the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Argentina, Bolivia and Ecuador. The DRA envoy, explained in his meetings the recent developments in Afghanistan, the policy of NR and the process of Geneva Talks (*KNT*, 1 September).

Pakistan

Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan, Chairman Tahrir-e-Isteqlal Party of Pakistan visited Afghanistan from August 29 to September 3, 1987 on an invitation of the National Front of the DRA. During his stay in Kabul, Asghar Khan held talks with Dr. Najib and members of the Politburo of the PDPA CC. He also visited Ningarhar and Balkh provinces (*KNT*, 1, 2, 5 September).

PLO

Najmuddin Kawyani, alternate member of Politburo and head of the International Relations Department of the PDPA CC, received on September 6, Ismael Mohammad Abushamala, PLO ambassador to the DRA on a farewell call (*KNT*, 7 September).

Syria

A high-ranking delegation of the PDPA CC, led by Niaz Mohammad Mohmand left Kabul on September 24, for Syria to participate in a seminar on October Revolution and contemporary world which will be held in Damascus (*KNT*, 27 September).

USSR

Moscow Party and City Council delegation led by Gennadi Arzhanov visited Kabul from September 11 to 16 and held meetings with Najib and Zahour Razmijo, Secretary Kabul City Party Committee. The

delegation met with officials of various government establishments of Kabul City and exchanged views. A protocol on direct mutual cooperation on socio-economic fields between Kabul and Moscow cities was signed on September 15. Under the protocol one million Roubles will be given in 1987 for different developmental projects of Kabul City (*KNT*, 13, 14, 16, 19 September).

Yuri Vorontsov, member CPSU CC Politburo and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union visited Kabul from September 1 to 5, 1987. On September 1, 1987 he met Abdul Wakil, DRA Foreign Minister and held talks with him on various issues of mutual and international interest. They both stressed upon the efforts of the DRA and Soviet Union towards more speedy political settlement of the "issues around Afghanistan" on the basis of the principle of cessation of outside interferences in the internal affairs of Afghanistan (*KNT*, 5 September).

A protocol on making available the services of Soviet doctors for the Child Care Clinic Kabul, during the year 1987-88 was signed on September 8, 1987 by the Afghan Minister of Education and Training and Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul on behalf of their respective governments.

Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Chairman DRA Council of Ministers who had gone to Moscow on an unofficial visit, during the middle of August 1987 returned Kabul on September 11, 1987. Earlier, he had a meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister in Moscow wherein "they discussed questions connected with the implementation of the programme of National Reconciliation at the current stage and some practical aspects of diverse Soviet-Afghan cooperation" (*KNT*, 12 September).

Anatoly Mayorets, Minister of Energy and Power of the Soviet Union, heading a delegation visited Kabul from September 11 to 16, 1987 and signed documents on cooperation between the power and energy ministries of the two countries. Raz Mohammad Pakteen, DRA Minister of Power and Energy signed the protocol on behalf of his Government.

A protocol on cooperation between the Writers Association of Afghanistan and the Writers Union of Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan was signed on September 26, 1987 in Kabul by Ghulam Sakhi Ghairat, Secretary of the Afghan Writers Association and Mr. Anar, member of the leadership of Azerbaijan Writers Union.

Protocol on direct cooperation in various economic, social, and cultural spheres were signed between the following cities/provinces of Afghanistan and cities/provinces/Republics of the Soviet Union during the month of September 1987:—

- (i) Between Takhar Province of Afghanistan and Kolab Province of Tajik SSR.
- (ii) Between Faryab Province of Afghanistan and Charjoi Province of Turkoman SSR.
- (iii) Between Zabul Province of Afghanistan and Chamken Province of Kazak SSR.
- (iv) Between Ghazni Province of Afghanistan and Moldavian SSR.
- (v) Between Laghman Province of Afghanistan and Grodno Province of Bylorussia SSR.
- (vi) Between Kapisa Province of Afghanistan and Garjistan SSR.
- (vii) Between Kabul Province of Afghanistan and Chilabatsky SSR.
- (viii) Between Qandahar Province of Afghanistan and Almata Province of Kazak SSR.
- (ix) Between Kunduz Province of Afghanistan and Qarghan Tyuba Province of Tajik SSR.
- (x) Between Kunar Province of Afghanistan and Minsk Province of Bylorussia SSR.
- (xi) Between Badakhshan Province of Afghanistan and Badakhshan Province of Tajik SSR.
- (xii) Between Kabul City of Afghanistan and Moscow City of USSR.
- (xiii) Between Qandahar Town of Afghanistan and Almata City of Almata Province, Kazak SSR.

Under the protocols, Kabul and Qandahar cities will get material and equipment valued at one million and four million Roubles respectively. Similarly, Laghman Province will receive a total of 550,000 Rouble worth aid while Kunar Province would be given assistance of 60 million Afghanis.

Under an agreement, signed by the Education Ministries of the two countries, the Soviet Ministry of Education would give equipment, stationery, teaching material and cloth for uniforms worth seven million Roubles to the DRA Ministry of Education and Training during the academic year 1987-88. About 700,000 metres of cloth for uniform had already been provided to the Afghan side for distribution amongst the teachers and students of schools in Kabul city (KNT, 19 September).

Protocols on project planning and techno-economic survey for construction of a reservoir on Logar river and rehabilitation of irrigation establishments of Balkh river were signed on September 29, 1987 between the DRA Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources and the Soviet Embassy in Kabul on behalf of their respective governments.

Yugoslavia

Abdul Wakil, DRA Foreign Minister visited Belgrade on September 14, 1987 and held talks with his Yugoslav counterpart on mutual relations and possibilities for their further growth and expansion (*KNT*, 17 September).

2 — POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Session Held

A periodic session of the Politburo of PDPA CC was held in the month of September wherein the following points were discussed and decisions taken thereon:—

- (a) Approval to additional measures for the socio-economic development of Qandahar city and Qandahar, Farah and Nimroz Provinces.
- (b) Approval to a preparation of Plan for holding the Second Country-wide Conference of the PDPA.
- (c) Assessment of the work of distribution of Soviet relief goods in Helmand Province and endorsement of various penalties for some Party/State officials, involved in malpractices there.
- (d) Approval to the convening the second congress of medical personnel of the DRA.
- (e) Assessment of the violations, committed by Abdul Qadir Mal, Vice Chairman of the DRA State Committee for Bakhtar Information Agency and endorsement of his termination from the PDPA and government service (*KNT*, 9 September).

Regular Session of RC Presidium Held

A regular session of the RC Presidium was held on September 18, in Kabul with Haji Mohammad Samkani in the chair. The Presidium heard the report of the Attorney General of the DRA on implementation of the RC resolution dated September 22, 1984. The report said that the coordinating commission has not become a centre of tackling the shortcomings and restoring order in the activities of the law enforcement agencies, resolute struggle has not been carried out in detecting crimes and there is still slackness and irresponsibility in work. Therefore, the RC Presidium endorsed the following steps for full implementation of the RC resolution on the work of law maintenance organs:—

- A concrete plan should be undertaken for putting into practice the above resolutions.
- Necessary measures should be adopted to familiarise the masses with the laws of the DRA.

Resolute struggle should be waged against addiction to alcohol and narcotics against bribery, embezzlement, misuse and other negative phenomena at variance with moral norms.

Attention should be paid to the distribution of goods to deserving people and serious efforts should be made for implementation of the policy of NR (KNT, 19 September).

Periodic Session of the RC Presidium

A periodic session of the RC Presidium was held on September 2, in Kabul. In pursuance of NR, the RC Presidium passed a decree on pardoning various punishments, admission to jobs and granting pension to officers, soldiers of the armed forces of the DRA. In order to enhance further promotion of trade with foreign countries the RC Presidium approved the setting up of domestic and foreign trade ministries aimed at better organization and expansion of commerce and trade. It also approved the establishment of a vocational education ministry for the training of manpower and uniform technical education in the DRA (KNT, 5 September).

A periodic session of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the RC was held on September 16, in Kabul under the chairmanship of Haji Mohammad Samkani. Endorsing the report, the commission noted that the visit of Afghan delegation has strengthened mutual relation with the countries visited. The peoples of these countries have stated their support to the call for national accord. The commission adopted a resolution on the further attraction of foreign assistance (KNT, 7 September).

PSFO Plenum Held

Plenum of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization under the chairmanship of Dr. Saleh Mohammad Zeary, member PDPA CC was held on September 4 in Kabul. The plenum heard a report on the activities of the PSFO, presented by its Chairman, Habib Mangal. The plenum adopted a resolution on improving the work of the organization and offered its full support to the policy of NR and its important documents, the draft constitution. Necessary decisions were taken for the consolidation of relations with the social organizations of Non-Aligned Countries, particularly the Islamic countries (KNT, 5 September).

Military Political University Inaugurated

Najib inaugurated the military political university of the armed

forces in Kabul on September 24, 1987. Addressing the function, Najib explained the tasks and mission of the teaching and administrative staff and students of the university in the conditions of realising national reconciliation. He said the task before the government is to train capable political employees and staunch militants of the armed forces and the party. Our armed forces who are the vanguard of the party, struggling against conspiracies of imperialism, regional section and international counter-revolutionaries. As the war is going on, we have to permanently maintain and consolidate our army, police and organs of state security. The establishment of the university stems from the fact that today, the armed forces have a determining role in consolidating people's power. The teacher should show total devotion to train the political militants of the party. For the future of the armed forces, is linked with today's work of the teachers. He urged the students of the varsity, that they have to serve as brave and distinguished officers of the armed forces, firm in their revolutionary belief. Najib praised the Soviet help, who extended tangible assistance to the DRA. He told the participants that it is not a coincidence that today a delegation of the military political university of Minsk, who have undertaken patronage of the military-political university of the DRA participating. But they are to assist us in carrying out great task with regard to training of political workers of the army Tsarandoy (Police) and state security. Najib thanked the Soviet Union for her support in rendering great assistance for the establishment of the university. He also mentioned that the Loi Jirga would be held in which the new constitution would be evaluated and endorsed and the president of the country would be elected (*KNT*, 27 September).

Division of Ministries

With a view to better streamlining the country's trade and higher/vocational education, the DRA RC Presidium approved, on September 2, 1987 the division of the following ministries as given against each:—

- (a) *Division of Ministry of Commerce into:*
 - (i) Ministry of Foreign Trade.
 - (ii) Ministry of Domestic Trade.
- (b) *Division of Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education into:*
 - (i) Ministry of Higher Education.
 - (ii) Ministry of Vocational Education.

Najib's Interview to Soviet Writers

“We were the first to proclaim the policy of National Reconcilia-

tion, we did not have any recipes and we worked out this policy, already in the process of implementing it in practice; said Najib in an interview to a delegation of Soviet Writers. Angola, Kampuchea and five Central American countries have already shown interest in our experience, he added. Najib said that about 30,000 armed men have ceased shooting and 600 bands and formations have ceased their resistance to the people's government, so far 83,777 people have already returned home from abroad (*KNT*, 19 September).

Five persons including women and children were killed and 11 seriously wounded by US-made surface-to-surface rockets fired by extremist at Jalalabad city, centre of Ningharhar province (*KNT*, 19 September).

3 — ECONOMY

Industry

To organise and support small and medium traders, the Chamber of Commerce and Industries renders assistance to traders and private entrepreneurs, stated a spokesman of the chamber. Over 1932 tons of carton papers were distributed, to carton manufacturing factory. 8,000 tons of string and rayon have been given on credit to 13 textile mills. Over 229 tons of chemical have been provided to plastic and shoe manufacturing factories. The spokesman added that 171 industrial projects in the private sector are to be established with the assistance of the Soviet Union. The 50 million Roubles long term credit of the USSR will be utilized in these projects. Out of the approved projects, 15 projects had already been completed with the 1866 million Afghanis investment by the private sector (*KNT*, 20 September).

The commission for private investment of the Council of Ministers of the DRA held on September 8 in Kabul. The commission approved seven projects relating to metal industry, glass manufacture, intestine processing and macaroni production, involving a total investment of 60 million Afghanis and a working capital of the 131 million Afghanis. 360 persons will be employed after the commencement of the projects (*KNT*, 9 September).

According to the law on foreign and domestic investment in the DRA, foreign investors enjoy the same privileges as their local counterparts. One such mixed industry is Samir Ltd. Sponge Factory jointly run by an Indian citizen and local entrepreneurs in Pulicharkhi Industrial Estate. 51 per cent capital is shared by five Afghan local entrepreneurs and the factory capital has exceeded 18 million Afghanis. The factory produces annually 320 tons of sponge, including mattresses,

pillows and other necessities of furniture (*KNT*, 14 September).

Agriculture

In Samangan province 1,192 hectares of land were cultivated with wheat and barley, during the 1986-87 autumn and spring sowing campaign. 549 tons of wheat seeds, 712 tons of fertilizers and pesticides were distributed to the peasants valued at Afghanis 37,000. Over 585,000 tons of wheat and barley is envisaged for the year 1987, in Samangan province. Beside, 2,265 hectares were utilized for cotton, industrial crops and other cereals (*KNT*, 7 September).

Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms, will set up 50 agricultural cooperatives in 1987, with an initial capital of 2.4 million Afghanis. In the DRA with the aim of strengthening the economy of agricultural cooperatives, the department, will grant a credit of 97 million Afghanis (including loans from Agricultural Development Bank) to acquire agricultural goods and services. The plan, has already been launched, since March 1987, throughout the DRA (*KNT*, 10 September).

More than 1.6 million hectares of land will be cultivated during the autumn campaign 1987. A source of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms said that out of this 998,000 hectares will be irrigated farming and 600,000 hectares dry farming. Similarly 1,486,000 hectares of land will be cultivated with wheat, 79,000 hectares with other grains and 30,000 hectares with vegetables etc. A credit of 34 million Afghanis will be given to the peasants for the purchase of 77,245 tons of fertilizers and insecticides through the Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan. Likewise, to peasants, for the purchase of 11,850 tons of improved wheat seeds. Soviet Union has already donated 5,000 tons of improved wheat seeds for the peasants in the DRA (*KNT*, 14 September).

4 — YOUTH EDUCATION AND CULTURE

POA 7th Anniversary

The 7th anniversary of pioneers organization of Afghanistan (POA) was celebrated on September 25th. POA has to date, organized 156,000 children drawn from different strata of society, to be trained in the spirit of loyalty, to the aspirations of the April Revolution, respect for the accepted traditions of the people and Islam, in the spirit of work, labour, education and sciences. Thirty-five pioneers houses and palaces are active in 26 provinces and has launched 50 winter and summer camps in districts and villages. POA, is an active member of the Inter-

national Organization of children and teenagers. During the seven years of its existence, over 3,000 children have sent for one month rest to the Soviet Union, GDR, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Central Asian Republics (*KNT*, 28 September).

Education

The Writers Union of the USSR, has donated 1,000 titles of books and were handed over by the head of Soviet Writers delegation to the head of public libraries of the State Committee for Culture on August 30, 1987. The books are written in Russian, Dari and Pashto languages are now placed in various libraries in Kabul. According to a protocol signed in 1986 libraries staff of the DRA were sent to the USSR for training in Library Sciences (*KNT*, 6 September).

A new school was opened on September 15, in the city of Mazar-i-Sharif. The new school has been built, at a cost of five million Afghanis donated by Rasul Barat, Partner of Barat Raisins Processing Factory. 800 students are enrolled in the school in two shifts. Beside, there are 36,000 students and 1,600 teachers in 16 Lycees, 6 primary and intermediate schools in Balkh province (*KNT*, 16 September).

The associations of Istiqlal, Amani, Malalai Lycees and the Friendship school were set up on September 13, at a function in Kabul. Abdul Sammad Qayumi, Minister for Education in his inaugural address said that in recent years our country has had serious historical changes in the sphere of education (*KNT*, 17 September).

The new building of Pedagogical Institute of Kabul was inaugurated on September 7 with four faculties, namely, social sciences, language and literature, foreign languages, physical and patriotic military training. The teaching staff consists of 130 Afghan and 15 Soviet and Indian professors and over 1,000 students are enrolled in the institute under the double shift programme (*KNT*, 9 September).

Over 21,280,000 text books comprising 501 titles in Dari, Pushto, Uzbek and Baluchi languages, were brought out by the compilation and translation department of the Ministry of Education in the post-revolution years and distributed to schools throughout Afghanistan. It has proposed to print 5,40,000 copies of 175 titles this year (*KNT*, 12 September).

The Director of Pashae section of the "Fraternal Nations" journal have said that the sciences of the DRA has prepared the alphabet of Pashae language for the first time and it will soon be published. Radio Afghanistan and the Ningarhar Local Radio broadcast regular programmes, in Pashae language, to promote Pashae culture and literature (*KNT*, 9 September).

Culture

Colourful festival of craftsmen, sponsored by TUA (Trade Union of Afghanistan) has been celebrated on the occasion of the first congress of craftsmen of the DRA, which would soon be held in Kabul. To entertain the visitors the orchestra of Saphidaha artistic troupe of the TUA and peace artistic troupe has been given concerts regularly (*KNT*, 15 September).

Achievements of the Afghan Folklore Fund has attracted IOV (International Organization for Volksunst). It has invited the Afghan Folklore Fund to become a member of it. Cooperation of Afghan and Soviet experts in folklore was started in 1986. Tajik folklorist established a training course for the staff of the fund. A representative of Afghan folklorists were invited to the Folklore International Symposium held in 1986, in the Soviet Union under UNESCO reflects one such example (*KNT*, 14 September).

The first ever festival of school boys and girls, was inaugurated in Kabul, on September 6, in the House of Soviet Science and Culture. The festival is organised by the Cultural Department of the DYO, is dedicated to the policy of national reconciliation (*KNT*, 8 September).

5 — NATIONALITIES POLICY

First National Jirga of Hazara Nationality Held

The First National Jirga of Hazara Nationality of Afghanistan was held on September 20 and 21, 1987 at Kabul Polytechnic Institute and participated in by about 900 delegates. Dr. Abdul Wahid Sarabi (A Hazara), Minister without portfolio and advisor on social and cultural affairs presided over the jirga.

Dr. Najib inaugurating the jirga, mentioned about the following offers to the Hazara Nationality:—

- (a) For the wide and all out growth of 'Jaferi Faqah' in Hazarajat, Kabul or other cities, a section for Shiite sect within the framework of the faculty of Theology and special Madrasa will be established.
- (b) Publication of weeklies in the mother tongue of Hazara will be organized.
- (c) Radio programme for Hazarajat will be broadcast and assistance rendered for the growth of popular traditional art. The State Committee for culture had been assigned to establish the Hazara folklore ensemble.
- (d) Agreement to revise the existing frontiers of the Hazara inhabited Provinces and to change them in accordance with

the historic domicile of the populace having genuine Hazara roots. Immediately after the cessation of war it will be realized as the matter being complicated it needed to be solved gradually.

- (e) Inclusion of the Hazaras in the RC, in the Council of Ministers including the main Ministries and offices, also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Supreme Command of the Afghan Army.
- (f) Increase in the number of Hazara students who will be sent abroad including to the Soviet Union.
- (g) Concrete measures will be adopted for the socio-economic development of the Hazarajat in accordance with the demands and recommendations of the jirga. This include large sums from the state budget, for realization of the two year, socio-economic development plan of Hazarajat.
- (h) The units of Afghan and Soviet armies had since been withdrawn from the Hazara areas and that now the local regiments and units of Hazaras would ensure peace, order and tranquility in their areas.

Sultan Ali Keshtmand Chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, who is also a Hazara, addressed the jirga and he, interalia, said:

“We will increase our help to Hazara Provinces, but we wait for your understanding and support. We wait for peace to triumph in Hazara’s land with the joint efforts of Shiite Muslims — we declare that all the pledges made by the people’s power will be put in to effect as soon as the ideals of national reconciliation find their way into hearts of Hazaras and are reflected in their lives and conquer the mountains and valleys of Hazarajat”.

The jirga addressed messages to the following:—

- (a) The Secretary General of the United Nations.
- (b) The Islamic Conference Organization.
- (c) Hazrat Ayatullah Khomeini, religious leader of Iran.
- (d) Hazrat Ayatullah Mosawi al Khoei, Shia religious leader of Iraq.
- (e) Robert Mogabe, Chairman of NAM.
- (f) The emigrant brothers (Afghan refugees).
- (g) Noori Abdur Razaq, General Secretary, AAPSO.

In all the messages the jirga supporting the DRA policy of national reconciliation, had called upon the addressees to help them in establishing peace and cessation of fratricidal war in Afghanistan, safe return of Afghan emigrants to the country and cessation of interferences from abroad.

- The jirga also adopted a resolution which contained the following:
- (a) Full support to the domestic and foreign policies of DRA.
 - (b) Request to the DRA to include 'Jaferi Feqah' in the judicial system of Hazara populated areas.
 - (c) The Hazara populated areas should be considered as Hazara Provinces, taking into account their national characteristics.
 - (d) The Hazara residing areas should be develop economically as agreed upon by the leadership of the Party and the government.
 - (e) Ensurance of peace and security and further consolidation of people's power through holding elections to local organs of State Power and Administration.
 - (f) Convening of peace jirgas and setting up of commissions for national reconciliation.
 - (g) Support to further representation of Hazara in the armed forces and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DRA.
 - (h) Endorsement of the Afghan-Soviet friendship.
 - (i) Support to the tasks being carried out by the Central Council of Hazara nationality in favour of the consolidation of Hazaras relations with the government of DRA.
 - (j) Endorsement of the DRA proposals with regard to Geneva talks. Call on the governments of Iran and Pakistan to show their constructive response to the flexible and realistic proposals of the DRA at the Geneva talks (*KNT*, 15, 20, 22 September).

Jirgas

The process of holding jirgas of pro-regime elders and elements by Party and State high-ups for explaining the national reconciliation programme and draft of the DRA new Constitution and ascertaining their support and cooperation there to continue during the month of September 1987. The following jirgas were notable amongst them:—

- (a) Jirga of elders of Baraki village, 4th precinct of Kabul city at Delkusha Palace, Kabul on September 7, 1987 by Dr. Najib, Secretary General PDPA CC and President of DRA RC.
- (b) Jirga of elders of Tara Khel tribe of district Deh Sabz, Kabul Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on September 7, 1987 (B.N.) by Haji Mohammad Chamkani, First Vice-President of the DRA RC Presidium.
- (c) Jirga of elders of Ahmadzai and Kharoti tribes of district Puli Khumri, Baghlan Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on September 7, 1987 (A.N) by Haji Mohammad Chamkani.

- (d) Jirga of elders from district Chak, Wardak Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on September 9, 1987 by Haji Mohammad Chamkani.
- (e) Jirga of elders from district Bagram, Parwan Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on September 11, 1987 by Haji Mohammad Chamkani.
- (f) Jirga of elders of Mohmand and Shinwari Tribes of Ningarhar Province at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on September 12, 1987 by Haji Mohammad Chamkani.
- (g) Delegation of workers of the Jangalak Factory, Kabul at the Party headquarters, Kabul on September 13, 1987 by Dr. Najib.
- (h) Delegation of elders of 10th precinct of Kabul city at the Party headquarters, Kabul on September 27, 1987 by Dr. Najib.
- (i) Jirga of Khyber, Mohmand and Bajaur Agencies (Pakistan) was held at Gulkhana Palace, Kabul on September 29, 1987, chaired by Haji Mohammad Chamkani.

Day of Solidarity with Pashtoon

August 31st the day of solidarity with the Pashtoon and Baluch people, was celebrated throughout Afghanistan. The day was marked in a grand function at Pashtoonistan Square in Kabul on August 31st, was attended by Abdul Rahim Hatif President NF of the DRA Ajmal Khattak and party activists. In his speech, Hatif voiced the deep fraternal solidarity of people of Afghanistan with the struggle of the Pashtoon and Baluchi people. Ajmal Khattak in his remarks, thanked the people of Afghanistan for their support and the attention of the party and the government of DRA to the legitimate rights of Pashtoons and Baluchis (*KNT*, 12 September).



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